

DAILY REPORT

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ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET AS SCHEDULED

BK050345 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 83 p 3

[Excerpt] New York -- ASEAN foreign ministers decided at a special meeting yesterday to go ahead with their scheduled conference in Jakarta despite President Reagan's decision to cancel his visit to the Indonesian capital. In reaching the decision it was argued that the ministerial conference had been arranged earlier and Reagan's visit was "only incidental to coincide with the ministerial meeting." Jakarta is the current host of the ASEAN standing committee.

Postponement of the November meeting was previously considered so that it could take place in Jakarta at the same time as the meeting to admit Brunei as the sixth member of ASEAN in January

ASEAN PLANS TO RETALIATE AGAINST AUSTRALIA

BK040232 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have agreed to take retaliatory actions, bilaterally and multilaterally, against Australia to protest Canberra's announcement to refrain from co-sponsoring the Kampuchean resolutions and its "conditional pledge" to support the resolutions in the current UN General Assembly, a Foreign Ministry source said yesterday.

The source said Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden announced in New York on Sept 30 that his country would not co-sponsor the UN resolutions on Kampuchea and would vote for them "but with a qualifying explanation."

The statement was taken as a hint that Australia might even refrain from voting for the resolutions, calling for a troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination, depending on explanation to justify the draft resolutions.

"The ASEAN foreign ministers are of the view that the Australian decision will undermine efforts to reach a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue," he said. He added that the ASEAN countries would review their ties with Australia in the areas of economic cooperation, trade and airline connections. "Even defence links between Australia and Malaysia as well as Singapore within the framework of the five powers arrangement might also be reviewed," the source said. The source said that even one vote in favour of the ASEAN-spearheaded resolutions on Kampuchea is "meaningful". He said that ASEAN expected that the vote for the resolutions this year will increase from last year's 103 to 107. ASEAN and other prospective co-sponsors are expected to ask the UN General Assembly to endorse the resolutions on Kampuchea in the latter half of this month. Last year, co-sponsors of the Kampuchean resolutions, including the five ASEAN countries, totalled 49 and ASEAN has hoped the figure would rise to more than 50, or about one-third of the UN membership.

Meanwhile, another informed source said that Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke plans to visit here next month on his way to the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in India. He said that officials of the two countries are working out details of the trip which is expected to come after the visit here by U.S. President Ronald Reagan November 8-9.

ASEAN DRAFT UN RESOLUTION ON KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

BK060302 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Oct 83 p 1

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] United Nations -- ASEAN governments have submitted a draft resolution to the United Nations General Assembly which goes further than any of its four previous predecessors in attempting to bring a political end to the Kampuchea conflict.

The resolution, expected to pass through the UN by at least the huge majority it gained last year, calls for the fifth consecutive year for Vietnamese troops to get out of the country so that Kampuchians can vote in free elections. It also calls for a new session of the UN-sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) and asks the UN to urge all Southeast Asian states as well as concerned nations outside the area to attend. The three-page draft, now being circulated while co-sponsors sign on, contains several sections which condemn events in Kampuchea, including Vietnamese occupation and harsh conditions which have forced refugees to flee towards Thailand.

The draft will come up for discussion in the General Assembly late this month according to the current schedule. Last year a similar resolution passed by a record vote of 105 to 23, with 20 abstentions, and at least that many countries are expected to join again in the call on Vietnam to pull out of Kampuchea. At least 40 and perhaps 50 nations are expected to join the ASEAN five in co-sponsoring the measure.

In the preamble, the resolution notes what it calls "the increasing effectiveness of the coalition with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea." But the draft also holds out several peace offers in addition to the demand for the withdrawal of "foreign forces" and free elections for Kampuchians. It recommends, for example, that following a comprehensive political solution in Kampuchea, that an aid programme be set up and instituted for economic reconstruction and social development of all states in the region including Kampuchea.

In the meantime, however, it specifically calls on all states to pledge non-interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, stating that it is a principal component of a just and lasting solution to the Kampuchea problem. It also calls pointedly for full implementation of all previous UN-approved resolutions since 1979.

Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime, as well as about 20 Soviet-bloc allies, have declared UN resolutions on Kampuchea "null and void" and have refused to abide by them.

The ICK, which was called into formal session only once in 1981, should be called into formal session only once in 1981, should be called back "at the appropriate time," the draft resolution says. Vietnam and its Soviet-bloc allies have refused to participate in the ICK. The resolution urges the Southeast Asian countries to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

ASEAN nations are "seriously concerned about reported demographic changes being imposed in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces," it says at one point, without naming Vietnam and its alleged colonisation of Kampuchea. ASEAN submitted the resolution after turning down an offer by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach concerning the Democratic Kampuchea seat. Mr Thach had suggested to Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, that if ASEAN did not submit its usual resolution on Kampuchea this year, Vietnam would not challenge the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea, which holds Kampuchea's UN seat.

POLICE WARN OF TERRORISM DURING REAGAN VISIT

OW060439 Tokyo KYODO in English 0420 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 6 KYODO -- Tokyo police Thursday kicked off a massive security drill as the Tokyo police chief warned of "anticipated" terrorism and guerrilla attacks during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's upcoming visit to Japan. Some 2,000 riot police and security officers joined the exercise at the Tokyo police training institute, with some of them posing as radicals scuffling with law-enforcement authorities. Tokyo metropolitan police Superintendent-General Likichi Shimoinaba watched the drill session, the largest since the 1979 Tokyo summit meeting, and then warned of massive protests and possible terrorism from both right-wing and left-wing extremists.

"Radical elements are going to make the opposition to President Reagan's visit to Japan their No 1 target of struggle this year, and it is anticipated that they may resort to both terrorism and guerrilla attacks," Shimoinaba told a gathering of police officers following the day's training session.

Shimoinaba urged the security officers to do a "thorough job" in their training in order to deal not only with the left-wing extremists but also right-wing radicals. "It is also feared that the right-wing radicals may also engage in terrorism and other direct action" during Reagan's visit slated for early November, Shimoinaba said. Thursday's drill session at the Tokyo metropolitan police training institute also involved simulated removal of obstacles from expressways, mass arrests of radicals, and the control of snake-dancing demonstrations.

ENVOY TO UN REBUTS USSR 'MILITARIZATION' CHARGES

OW060125 Tokyo KYODO in English 0100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] New York Oct 5 KYODO -- Japan Wednesday rebutted Soviet charges that it is adding tension in the Far East by its accelerated militarization and pinned the blame for such tension on the Soviet Union. Japanese ambassador to the United Nations Mizuo Kuroda told the General Assembly the Soviet Union is expanding its forces near Japan and deploying SS-20 missiles in the Far East. Those Soviet actions are causing unrest not only in Asia but the whole world, Kuroda said in attacking a statement by Soviet delegate Oleg Troyanovskiy made at the General Assembly Tuesday.

Kuroda also rebutted as "totally groundless" Soviet allegations that there are American nuclear arms in the southwestern Japan prefecture of Okinawa. Japan is strictly abiding by its three nonnuclear principles of not possessing, manufacturing or introducing nuclear arms on its soil, the Japanese ambassador said.

TALKS WITH PRC 'CALLED OFF' DUE TO TANAKA ISSUE

OW060343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0325 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 6 KYODO -- A Sino-Japanese nongovernmental meeting scheduled to take place in Beijing later this month has been called off because of likely political uproar following a court verdict on former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, a spokesman said Thursday. Former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito cited the political aftermath of the Lockheed payoff verdict as the primary reason for putting off the five-day Beijing meeting. The meeting was originally scheduled to take place just five days after the October 12 Tokyo district court verdict on Tanaka and "we can't relax and talk" because of the expected political turmoil, Ito told a news conference.

Ito, who appeared at the news meeting together with Deputy House of Representatives Speaker Haruo Okada, is the chief Japanese representative of the Sino-Japanese grouping designed to promote cooperation between the two countries at nongovernmental level. The first meeting of this nongovernmental group was held in Tokyo in October last year, and this year's session was to take place in Beijing starting from October 17. Ito said the decision to call off the second session was agreed by the Chinese side.

KAL DEBRIS AIRLIFTED FROM HOKKAIDO TO SEOUL

OW060353 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Chitose, Hokkaido Pref. Oct 6 KYODO -- The debris and fragments from a South Korean airliner downed by the Soviet Union early last month were handed over to South Korea at Chitose Airport Thursday. The debris -- 334 items collected by Japanese police and 409 by Japan's Maritime Safety Agency and Soviet ships -- were then airlifted in 48 boxes to Seoul. Korean officials said they would be used by the Korean Government as well as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to probe into the incident. The Korean Airlines (KAL) plane with 269 people aboard was shot down by the Soviet Union September 1 while straying into Soviet airspace en route from New York to Seoul via Anchorage.

BANK GOVERNOR ON YEN RISE AGAINST DOLLAR

OW050821 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 5 KYODO -- Bank of Japan favors a cut in the official discount rate once the yen stabilizes at a rate warranting such a reduction, Governor Haruo Maekawa said Wednesday. Commenting on the yen's steady rise against the U.S. dollar in the past week, he said the money market is experiencing a change whose magnitude cannot be measured immediately. The yen's appreciation may be a reflection of Japan's sound fundamentals such as the basic balance surplus since last spring, the governor hinted during a news conference.

Maekawa called on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone earlier in the day to report that more time is needed to determine if the Japanese currency is going to stabilize at a high rate in relation to the dollar. He told reporters after the meeting he did not discuss the official discount rate with the prime minister. The Central Bank governor said "every feasible step should be taken" to rectify the trade imbalance. But he was quick to point out that expansion of imports and domestic demand -- as envisioned by the government -- lowers the value of the Japanese yen. On the other hand, he continued, the yen must remain strong to deal effectively with the surplus problem. "So we have to achieve conflicting aims," he added.

The BOJ governor was cautious about cutting the official discount rate from the current 5.5 percent per annum because the recent surge in the yen's value was only a week old. The yen-dollar disparity was one of topics during talks in New York between Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Maekawa said he does not comprehend the reasons behind Shultz's requests to look into the monetary question and told reporters the Foreign Ministry has not made any official inquiry.

"Short-term interest rates (in the United States) will decline slightly," predicted the governor who returned recently from a joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Washington. "But there is hardly a possibility of long-term interest rates coming down" in view of the budget deficit and other negative factors, Maekawa added.

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES

Missile, Bomb Handling Drill

SK051109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN in a commentary titled "Ominous Symptom" says that the "Sabre Spirit 2" exercises mean that the U.S. imperialists' long-hatched scheme to frame up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance was translated into practice through the military exercises.

The commentary says: The "Sabre Spirit 2" exercises for "technical competition" in loading and handling missiles and bombs in airplanes at the Kadena base of the U.S. Air Force in Okinawa were participated in by the U.S. Air Force in Okinawa and South Korea and the South Korean puppet air force.

Starting the war exercises, the U.S. imperialist warmongers called them "technical competition in handling weapons." But "Sabre Spirit 2" was not a "competition" but exercises for perfecting military technique under the name of "competition."

What drew particular attention was the fact that the U.S. force in South Korea took the South Korean puppet army to Japan for war exercises. This was an unprecedented practice.

The U.S. imperialists have so far strengthened the military tieup between Japan and South Korea through exchange of military personnel and military information, unification of communication systems, repair and supply of weapons for the puppet army in Japan. Now the U.S. imperialists took the puppet army to Japan under the name of "competition" to conduct military exercises, thereby further spurring on strengthening the military compact of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

The military collusion of the United States, Japan and South Korea is a dangerous one which threatens peace and heightens tension in Korea and Asia and may trigger off war any moment. We are watching this with heightened vigilance.

Naval Mobility Exercise

SK051113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary says that the "large-scale naval mobile exercise" the U.S. imperialists plan to stage from mid-October in the East Sea of Korea is a "test war" and "preliminary war" to unleash another war of aggression in Korea.

The author of the commentary says: Prior to the scheduled naval mobile exercise, U.S.-Japan joint exercises are going on to blockade the Tsushima Strait directly linked with the southern waters of our country. It is only too clear that in case they start a war of aggression in Korea, they will blockade our country and convert the East and West Seas into a theatre of their operations by mobilizing the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan and the South Korean puppet army along with their ground, naval and air forces.

It has much implications that the naval mobile exercise is projected at a time when their colonial fascist rule in South Korea is shaking to its very foundation and, further, Reagan's tour of South Korea is approaching.

By concentrating huge armed forces on the East Sea and firing rifles and guns, the U.S. imperialists try to threaten with "strength" the South Korean people who have risen for independence, democracy and reunification. In this way they attempt to stem the powerful tide of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence, the struggle against fascism and for democracy in South Korea and prop up their colonial fascist rule faced with a crisis.

But they must realise that they can get nothing with a show of "strength". The unending military exercises of the U.S. imperialists only show their aggressive nature with increasing clarity and further isolate them from the world's people.

NODON : SINMUN SCORES YI POM-SOK'S REMARKS AT UN

SK050950 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 3 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Oct commentary: "Anticommunist Propaganda of Splittist"]

[Text] The South Korean puppet foreign minister held a press conference at the United Nations. In this press conference, he repeated the hackneyed tune of simultaneous entry of North and South into the United Nations and brought forward the problem of separated families, speaking ill of us. His jargon is a ridiculous sophism of a splittist designed to mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

As is known, simultaneous entry into the United Nations is a splittist plan worked out by the U.S. imperialists and announced as a policy by the former dictator in the 23 June Declaration. It is that the North and South should enter the United Nations separately to make the division of Korea a fait accompli in the international arena and create two Koreas. Therefore, the plan for simultaneous entry into the United Nations was rejected by our people and the progressive people of the world as soon as it was made public and was shot down.

Instead of drawing a due lesson from this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring even today is begging for international support for the splittist proposals such as simultaneous entry into the United Nations and its offshoot idea of separate entry into the United Nations and, cross recognition. This clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a splittist who is running amok to create two Koreas in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' scenario.

The puppet foreign minister once hoped for simultaneous entry into the United Nations. This is nothing but a revelation of his intention to persist in the antinational two Koreas plot. This once again exposes the deceptive nature of the puppets' slogan of unification and dialogue.

The unification it is crying for, while persisting in such a splittist line as entry into the United Nations, is nothing but mocking public opinion with the reunification problem.

That day the puppet, explaining the reason why the union of separated families has not been realized, hammered away at the poppycock that we are to blame for this.

Though 35 years have passed since the country's liberation and 30 years since the war, the union of families and relatives separated in the North and South remains unrealized and even many separated families in South Korea do not know whether their kith and kin are alive or not. The continuation of such inhumane situation is attributable entirely to the colonial fascist rule and two Koreas policy of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The humanitarian problem of uniting families and relatives separated in the North and South can be fully solved only when the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists is brought to an end in South Korea and the reunification of the country is realized. It is absolutely preposterous to rave about the problem of separated families while opposing reunification and pursuing the division.

In particular, puppet Foreign Minister Yi Iom-sok, when he came to the northern half of the republic for a dialogue, refused to meet his relatives when we offered him an opportunity to meet them, saying that to meet them is contradictory to the anticommunist law and, therefore, is detrimental to his safety. Yet he claims today that we are to blame for the failure to realize the union of separated families and relatives. What a shameless fellow he is!

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a heinous splittist group which, while crying for prevailing over communism and annihilation of communism more viciously than other successive puppets of South Korea, encourages North-South confrontation, and an antinational group desperately trying to prevent even overseas compatriots from visiting their native places to meet their families and relatives, not to mention contacts and come and go between the North and South. It is clear to everyone that its talk about finding out of families is a sheer lie.

Even though the puppets are trying to cloak their treacherous nature by preposterous means, it is a miscalculation. The Chon Tu-hwan ring will without fail pay dearly for the crimes it has committed to the nation and people.

SOCIALIST DELEGATES TO UN HAIL UNIFICATION STRUGGLE

SK060453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- Delegates of socialist countries, speaking at the plenary meeting of the 38th United Nations General Assembly, expressed firm support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report.

Mika Spiljak, president of Yugoslavia, in his speech called upon the United Nations to respect the rights of the Korean people to make the foreign troops withdraw from South Korea, put an end to their interference in the internal affairs of Korea, reunify their country and decide upon their destinies by themselves.

Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, reaffirmed solidarity and active support of Romania for the DPRK's stand and initiatives and its efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of Poland, said that Poland maintains its invariable stand in its support to the constructive proposals of the DPRK Government on the Korean question.

Peter Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria, expressed support to the national reunification policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

WU XUEQIAN'S SPEECH ON U.S., USSR TIES REPORTED

SK040113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, speaking at a luncheon given by the U.S. Council on Foreign Affairs on September 29 in New York, clarified China's foreign policy, according to a XINHUA report. He said that to maintain independence and sovereignty was, is and will be one of the basic principles of China's foreign policy.

He continued: China is a developing socialist country. For us, the improvement of the people's living standard is at once an urgent task and a goal for which we have to strive over a long period, and we must concentrate our efforts on modernizing our country.

To this end it is essential to ensure a prolonged peaceful and stable international environment. Therefore, the defense of world peace is the primary concern of the Chinese people and the foremost objective of China's foreign policy. He noted that the reality is very unstable and the world situation today is still shaking.

He said that another important principle maintained for a long period and invariably by China in her external relations is to maintain and develop normal relations with all countries on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Referring to the Sino-American relations, he demanded the United States to practically fulfill the obligations clarified in the Sino-U.S. joint communique signed last year.

Pointing to China's relations with the Soviet Union, he said China hopes to keep and develop normal relations with the Soviet Union.

He said: China regards the strengthening of her relations with the third world countries as a cornerstone of her foreign policy. In relations with these countries too, we maintain the five principle of peaceful coexistence. Irrespective of the size and property status of the country, we approach all countries uniformly and equally and maintain equality and mutual benefit in cooperation in economic, scientific-technical and other domains and need no strings attached nor seek any privilege.

In view of the fact that at present many developing countries are faced with grave economic difficulties, China takes it as an important content of the development of external economic relations to strengthen South-South cooperation.

NODONG SINMUN COMMENTATOR SCORES CHON'S IPU SPEECH

SK060429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on October 6 comes out with a commentator's article under the headline "Harangue of Hypocrite Replete with Lies and Deception." Follows the full text of the article:

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan attended the opening ceremony of the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union which opened in Seoul against the will of the world's peace-loving people and progressive countries and made a lengthy speech.

It is an unbecoming scandalous act for such a colonial puppet as traitor Chon Tu-hwan who has no sovereignty to appear on the rostrum of the opening ceremony of an international conference of parliamentary delegates of independent states and spin out a string of indiscreet words.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's speech was run through with hypocrisy, distortion of facts and fabrications. He tried to present himself as an ardent supporter and sympathizer with the idea of the Inter-parliamentary Union, saying that he "would like to think, together with the attendants, over the tasks of the world and the IPU today" and blabbed about "world peace" in particular.

The words uttered by him about world peace, though fine-sounding ostensibly, were a rignarole utterly destitute of truth. World peace is unthinkable today apart from the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle. It is because of the imperialists and colonialists that a durable peace has not yet been achieved in the world. The U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war in particular are the basic factors of menace to world peace and heightened international tensions.

Today the U.S. imperialists are getting overheated with the unprecedented-in-scale arms expansion, notably nuclear arms expansion, and are frantically stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres while massively reinforcing their aggression forces in the Middle East, Central and South America, Northeast Asia, Europe and other areas.

For world peace, therefore, it is necessary to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialist's moves towards aggression and war and wipe the accursed colonialism off the face of the globe by intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle.

If he truly wanted world peace, traitor Chon Tu-hwan should have talked about this. But he strung out empty words about peace, keeping mum about the question of prime urgency for world peace at present. No matter how loudly he may talk about "a world order of a new dimension" and "concord of whole mankind" in this, it is no more than a jargon.

It goes without saying that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tirade about world peace was a hypocrisy. What is ironic is that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while hypocritically mumbling about peace, called for the liquidation of the "order of domination" in the world and establishment of an "order of equality and justice" in an attempt to make people believe this.

As for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he is a despicable stooge of the U.S. imperialists, who leaves South Korea under their domination and faithfully serves them as his masters. It is a laughing stock of the world for such stooge to talk about "liquidation of the order of domination" and "establishment of an order of equality"; it is an obtrusive conceited talk.

Chon Tu-hwan's petty trick to deceive people with an empty talk about "peace" finds graphic expression in his mishmash about "peace" in Korea and her "peaceful unification." In his speech he said it is his "faith" that the "tragedy of a fratricidal war must not be repeated" and cried that he would "strive" for "the settlement of peace and achievement of a peaceful unification" on the Korean peninsula, regarding it as the "supreme task of the nation." It is shameless of him to style himself with such honeyed words an opponent of war and an advocate of peaceful reunification.

It is known to the whole world how traitor Chon Tu-hwan trampled upon the desire and aspirations of the nation for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and pursued war and division after he grabbed power at the point of the bayonet under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists, crying that no one should "even dream of a peaceful unification". It is none other than Chon Tu-hwan the puppet himself who opposed all our new initiatives and proposals set forth for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification in keeping with the changed situation after the former dictator was shot dead by his confidant and who rendered North-South confrontation acute and deepened division.

After grabbing power, he has increased the military budget every year and continuously introduced new-type equipment and weapons from the United States and incessantly committed armed provocations and military exercises against us, while expanding munitions industry and hastening the "modernization" of the puppet army. It is none other than he who shouted the slogans of "anti-communism", "prevail over communism" and "destruction of communism" more hysterically and worked out a "blitzkrieg" war plan. The scale of the "Team Spirit" military exercises, a provocative "test war" against the northern half of the republic, expanded every year and various exercises of real war were staged one after another to attack us.

The Japanese waters were recently a theatre of a U.S.-Japan joint military exercise involving huge U.S. forces and Japanese "Self-Defence Forces", and a "massive naval mobile exercise" is expected in the East Sea of Korea from mid-October with the mobilization of the latest-type nuclear aircraft carrier Carl Vinson and many other warships and planes.

He cannot deceive the people, even if he twangs the harp of "peace" thousands of times, turning unseeing eyes to these facts that increase tensions on the Korean peninsula and the danger of war.

Consistently pursuing the line of war, puppet Chon Tu-hwan has built the barrier of division high. He has left no stone unturned in his efforts to foster distrust and antagonism against the North in South Korea and incite confrontation and has ruthlessly trampled upon the action of the people for independent and peaceful reunification of the country. At the same time, he has worked persistently to legalize the division of the country by creating "two Koreas," peddling "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations."

As for the "talks between the authorities of North and South" and "proposal for democratic unification through national concord" he trumpeted about again this time, they are no more than a crafty ruse for concealing his splittist color and flouting public opinion at home and abroad under the plausible slogan of "peaceful unification" and "dialogue and contact."

The basic factor of threat to peace in Korea and hindrance to the peaceful reunification of the country is the South Korean occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops. Peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification are utterly unthinkable with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops left in South Korea. Therefore, if anyone truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea at 2242 GMT on 5 October also carries the text of this commentator's article. The radio version at this point deletes the word "peaceful."] he should call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and reject U.S. interference in the internal affairs before talking any other words.

But, this time either, traitor Chon Tu-hwan did not utter a word about this. This irrefutably proves what he really seeks is war and division, however heatedly he may talk about "peace" and "peaceful unification."

The hypocrisy of puppet Chon Tu-hwan was clear also from his drivel about "firm conviction of representative democracy", "maturity and development of parliamentarism" and so forth. It is too shameful a claim that there exist "representative democracy" and "parliamentary system" in South Korea. As soon as he seated himself in power traitor Chon Tu-hwan worked at fever heat to stifle and strangle democracy and parliamentary system with recourse to the harsh military fascist dictatorial rule.

By brandishing the bayonet he committed "power robbery." He elbowed out the incumbent "president" and grabbed his seat. He dissolved all the political parties by strong measures and arrested and murdered many politicians who went against the grain with him or totally banned their activities. Moreover, he drove tanks to run over the "National Assembly" and framed up a bogus political party with his underlings and established a marionette "National Assembly" where it holds sway. And he railroaded through it bundles of evil laws to ensure the arbitrariness of the military fascist dictatorship. How can we call all this fascist frenzy "parliamentary politics?"

As people justly say, South Korea is a graveyard of human rights in the real sense of the word. The elementary democratic liberties of the people are totally obliterated and their righteous anti-U.S. struggle for independence, anti-fascist struggle for democracy and struggle for national reunification are harshly suppressed.

The blood-curdling tragic incident of the Kwangju massacre widely known to the world, too, was committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. Never in history there had been such an atrocious and beastly genocide of fellow countrymen as that which plunged the whole of Kwangju into a sea of blood. For the Kwangju bloodbath he is called "murderer" by the South Korean people.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan arrested Kim Tae-chong on groundless charges and sentenced him to death. But, he could not kill him in face of the stormy opposition and protest at home and abroad, and expelled him abroad. And his clique are intensifying persecution and suppression of the South Korean democratic figures.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is indeed a rare human-butcher and fascist tyrant whose hands are stained with the blood of people. His crime-woven record is widely known to the world as a hard fact. History is a cool witness. Even if traitor Chon Tu-hwan spin out flowery words full of deception, hypocrisy and sophism, he cannot conceal his despicable nature.

Through such political fraud at the "Seoul conference" he is trying to get his colonial puppet "regime" recognized in the world as an independent, peace-loving and democratic regime and deliver himself from the position of an international orphan. But this is a foolish idea. Everyone knows that South Korea is a colony of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a servant of U.S. imperialism and a tool of its aggression. "Peace", "peaceful unification" and "parliamentary politics" are a clumsy veil of the puppets for disguise. But disguise will never save the Chon Tu-hwan clique, a colonial puppet, from bankruptcy.

MINJU CHOSON HAILS NATIONS' BOYCOTT OF SEOUL IPU

SK060041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA) -- Scores of member nations of the Inter-parliamentary Union boycotted its Seoul conference. This means that the sinister scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to use the conference for their "two Koreas" plot has been frustrated. So stresses MINJU CHOSON today in a commentary. The author of the commentary says:

As the Seoul conference was boycotted by many member nations, it can hardly be called an international meeting. Such collective boycott of the IPU conference by its member nations is an unprecedented one in 69 conferences of the IPU in various countries. This abnormal situation is a due answer to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

In trying to have Seoul designated as the venue of the IPU conference, the U.S. imperialists pursued the aim of inviting socialist countries and non-aligned countries to South Korea to make contact with the puppets under the name of international conference and painting South Korea as an "independent state," not a colony and thereby creating an international climate for the fabrication of "two Koreas."

But the socialist countries and many non-aligned and third world countries collectively boycotted the Seoul conference, frustrating the crafty scheme of the U.S. imperialists and bringing shame to the puppets before the world. The puppets did their level best to improve their public image with the Seoul conference as an occasion. This is a case of going for wool and coming home shorn.

The boycott of the Seoul conference of the IPU by scores of its member nations is a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique engrossed in the new war preparations and the frantic anti-communist rackets.

In trying hard to have Seoul designated as the venue of the IPU conference, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets also sought the crafty design to strengthen the anti-communist racket and anti-DPRK propaganda with the conference as an occasion and use it in justifying their war preparations.

The boycott of the Seoul conference by socialist countries and new-emerging nations contributed to the preservation of peace in Korea, Asia and the world as it frustrated the insidious scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets.

By inviting more socialist countries and new-emerging nations to the Seoul conference, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys tried to cause discord between our country and these countries and thereby disrupt the unity of the progressive forces of the world. But the socialist countries, new-emerging nations and progressive political parties approached the problem of participation in the Seoul conference not from a business-like point of view but from the class principle and the anti-imperialist stand and completely thwarted the divisive scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets.

The lesson of the Seoul conference shows what the result of an international conference is if it is used by the imperialist reactionaries for their wicked political purpose.

No matter what plot and what decision detrimental to the national interests of the Korean people and the world people's cause of anti-imperialism and peace the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets may cook up at the conference arbitrarily, it is an illegal one and will invite only the hatred of the people but have no effect on the political life of the world's people, emphasizes the commentary.

VRPR Denounces Seoul IPU

SK060328 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 70th IPU conference began in Seoul on 2 October with the convocation of the 193d executive committee, under active manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is raving as if it scored a great diplomatic success with the hosting of the IPU conference in Seoul which will be held from 2 to 13 October. This is sophism to (?deceive) the masses of all walks of life and the world's conscience.

The Seoul IPU conference is being wrongfully held in South Korea and, in fact, it does not offer any significance at all, for it is a meeting that Seoul does not deserve to host. There is no reason or necessity for holding the Seoul IPU conference in South Korea in view of the ideals and the objectives of the IPU. There is no justification for South Korea to host the IPU conference. There is no genuine parliament as an external institution, nor any true parliamentary politics or democratic politics.

The South Korean National Assembly is nothing but a camouflage to veil the colonial fascist dictatorship. South Korea is not an independent country, but a complete U.S. colony.

The Seoul IPU conference's insignificance is well proven by the lack of participation by Bulgaria, Cuba, Vietnam, Poland, the Soviet Union, and all other socialist countries, Madagascar, (?Guinea), Zimbabwe, Mali, Uganda, Zambia, and other nonaligned countries, the JSP, the JCP, the French Communist Party, the Venezuelan Communist Party, and progressive parties and organizations, and influential parliamentary leaders and groups of many countries.

It is against the ideals of the IPU, a challenge to the world's opinion, and a betrayal of our masses who demand freedom and democracy, for the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to hold the meeting in South Korea, which is a colony, in spite of the protests and denunciation that (?Seoul) ought not to be the venue for the 70th IPU conference.

The masses of all walks of life and the world's progressive conscience consistently oppose and denounce the Seoul IPU conference, branding it a unilateral and anomalous meeting unprecedented in IPU history. Mr Kim Yong-sam, former New Democratic Party president, denounced the Seoul IPU conference, saying that the IPU conference should not be held in South Korea where the country's parliamentary system is trampled; and, jointly with 23 former politicians, he issued a manifesto reflecting the aspirations and will of our masses, who oppose the IPU conference.

It is quite right and proper that numerous countries and progressive fighters in the world are consistently condemning the IPU conference in Seoul. Therefore, the Seoul IPU is meaningless and is as good as impotent. Hence, any resolution or paper adopted in the conference will not be valid and will be meaningless.

Our masses and the world's conscience and progressive figures will never acknowledge any decision that may be adopted against the independent will of our people. The masses of all walks of life should be aware, with the holding of the IPU conference in Seoul, of the antidemocratic nature of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, should not be deceived by their tactics, and should vigorously wage a sacred anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, in the trend of history [word indistinct], to bring an end to the U.S. colonial rule and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

'ARTICLE' BY SOUTHERN CITIZEN HAILS TAEGU BOMBING

SK051222 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Oct 83

[Article by a resident in Taegu named Kim Chol on the explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu from the program "Hour for Youths and Students"]

[Text] When I walked on the street in front of the hospital of Kyongpuk University on a silent night, I heard a loud explosion from the other side of the street. It came from the building of the American Cultural Center located in (Samdok-dong), Taegu. The area around the building was covered with dust. The building of the cultural center as well as the windows of the nearby building of the Taegu branch office of the Bank of Korea were completely shattered.

Due to the shrill cries uttered by people around the spot and the siren of a police patrol car hurriedly arriving in the spot, the area around the cultural center literally became a terrible scene of confusion. Woken up to reality by the arrogance of the policemen who were shouting and flourishing their clubs, I could not repress my excitement over the rascals' bullying.

Later, after I walked a few minutes I found myself among a group of citizens gathered near the spot and overheard their conversation. I could hear them saying: This is indeed a great act, a heroic struggle. These citizens were unable to repress their delight over this heroic struggle and their faces looked brighter. In particular, I was excited to overhear the conversations of some young people saying: Whose idea is this struggle? This is indeed a great and extraordinary struggle.

To these conversations, a woman said: This is tantamount to a big blow to the United States the eve of Reagan's visit to South Korea.

Witnessing the scene, I came to realize once again that our masses' anti-U.S. sentiment is very strong and that their anti-U.S. struggle on the basis of this sentiment will be more vigorously staged in the future.

"I want my death to become a warning to the national conscience," said Mr Mun Pu-sik. He still asserts that the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was a righteous and just act.

The acts of Mr Mun Pu-sik and other patriotic students involved in the Pusan arson case have moved our hearts. The bombing attack on the American Cultural Center in Taegu enabled me to witness once again the ever-growing anti-U.S. sentiment of our masses. At the same time, from this heroic bombing attack, I came to have firm faith that only such an anti-U.S. struggle can secure our sovereignty and independence.

Thinking of all this, I came to hate myself for failing to devote myself to the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle like the patriots who carried out the bombing attack on the American Cultural Center in Taegu. However belatedly, I will courageously turn out to the anti-U.S. struggle. No matter how desperately the enemies run wild, if I turn out to the anti-U.S. struggle today and another person turns out to it tomorrow, the U.S. imperialist aggressors will surely be kicked out of this land.

Thinking of this, I quickened my steps.

SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS' ANTIGOVERNMENT STRUGGLE HAILED

SK041210 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has already been reported, on 29 September over 1,000 students from Yonsei University staged a massive antigovernment demonstration. Shouting slogans, "The brutal suppression of students by the police on campus should be immediately stopped" and "The present government, maintained by means of violence and the military, should be overthrown," the patriotic students stubbornly fought, confronting riot police forces for 2 hours.

Several thousand students who were watching this demonstration extended fervent support and encouragement to the patriotic students staging the antigovernment demonstration.

Earlier, on 26 September more than 300 students at Songgyunkwan University staged an antigovernment demonstration, disseminating antigovernment leaflets. On the same day, numerous youths and students also staged a street demonstration in front of a downtown gymnasium in Seoul.

The antigovernment demonstrations by these students were a righteous patriotic struggle staged subsequent to the bombing incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu and the antigovernment struggle by students of many universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University. These antigovernment struggles on campuses are an expression of the ardent desire of youths, students, and people of all strata for freedom, democracy, and reunification. It is also an eruption of their pent up grudge and indignation against the brutal colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, their stooges.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial policy, our masses have been forced not only to endure the status of colonial enslavement and the national division over 38 years, but also to live under the brutal fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring with democracy and civil rights being mercilessly trampled underfoot.

In the present civilized 20th century world, which is by no means the Dark Ages but an era of independence, there is no place where human rights are being mercilessly trampled underfoot like they are in South Korea.

Our masses are now unable to repress anger and indignation upon seeing today's miserable situation. The just and patriotic struggle of students on their campuses is an expression of such anger and resistance by our masses.

In particular, the students' courageous struggle has drawn special attention at home and abroad as it was staged precisely on the threshold of the holding of the IPU conference in Seoul and Reagan's visit to South Korea.

The students' struggle is a just and patriotic one demonstrating to the world the firm will of our masses to oppose the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's attempt to hold the IPU conference in Seoul and Reagan's aggressive junket to South Korea and to check and frustrate their criminal two Koreas plot, the formation of the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, and preparations for a new war.

Nevertheless, whenever patriotic students have risen up in a just struggle, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has brutally suppressed their struggle by mobilizing the police and has perpetrated the fascist atrocity of arresting and imprisoning numerous students without hesitation. This is a vicious challenge to our youths, students, and patriotic masses aspiring to freedom, democracy, and reunification and is an intolerable criminal act.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now desperately running wild, not only to put down the spirit of struggle which is growing daily among our patriotic students, but also to patch up the crisis facing its ruling system. But it cannot head off the strong spirit of struggle of the students.

Our youths and students, who have lived for justice and patriotism and who have always been brave in the struggle, will not yield to any fascist suppression and will more vigorously continue a nationwide struggle for national salvation until the day when an independent and democratic new society, devoid of foreign forces and fascism, has been built in this land.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look at the trend of the times, renounce its reckless fascist suppression, and immediately step down from power as unanimously demanded by our masses.

LEADERS CALL ON VISITING GUINEAN PRIME MINISTER

Kim Il-song

SK281622 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 28 called at the guest house of His Excellency Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and prime minister, on a visit to our country.

He was accompanied by Comrades Ho Tam and So Kwan-hui and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and President of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences Yi Yong-kyun.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was met at the guest house by Lansana Beavogui, prime minister; Mamad Keita, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, chairman of the Cultural Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of higher education and scientific research; Behanzin Senainon, secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and minister of county agro-livestock farms and agricultural cooperatives; Sekou Cissoko, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and general commissioner of youth, arts and sports.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the prime minister in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Yi Chong-ok

SK030348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on October 2 called on is Excellency Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party and prime minister, on a visit to our country at the guest house to congratulate him on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Guinea and the proclamation of the republic and had a friendly talk with him. Present on the occasion were Chairman of the Public Service Commission Yim Hyong-ku, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop.

VARIOUS EVENTS MARK EAST EUROPEAN ARMY DAYS

Hungarian Embassy Film Show

SK290910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- Kiss Lajos Sandor, military attache of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a film show and cocktail party at his embassy on the evening of September 28 on the occasion of the 135th anniversary of the day of armed forces of the Hungarian People's Republic. Present there on invitation were generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Hungarian Ambassador Etre Sandor was also present. Speeches were made by the Hungarian military attache and by Lt. General Pak Chung-kuk at the cocktail party. The attendants appreciated a Hungarian film.

Polish Ambassador's Press Conference

SK300501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea, held a press conference on September 29 at his embassy on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. Present there were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang. Polish military attache Witalis Szerszen spoke at the press conference.

Referering to the significance of the founding of the Polish People's Army, the pointed in detail to the glorious path covered by it. He said that the Polish People's Army has smashed the enemy's manoeuvres, firmly defended the gains of socialism and positively contributed to the revolution and construction. He expressed full support to the policies of achieving the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic principle by the united efforts of the whole nation without outside interference, put forward by Comrade President Kim il-song.

Soldiers' Meeting on Czechoslovak Day

SK010858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- A soliers' meeting was held on September 30 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-ok belongs on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Invited to the meeting attended by soldiers of the unit were military attache Jaroslav Kanovsky and officials of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meetings.

PAPER COMMENTS ON REAGAN VISIT, ASIAN NATIONALISM

SK060524 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 5 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Reagan's Journey to a Changing Asia"]

[Text] An extensive change is taking place in Asia. The newly emerging industrial nations of Asia rank among the countries achieving the most rapid economic growth in the world. Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore are leaping toward the status of semi-advanced nations. The ASEAN member nations such as the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia, too, are achieving good economic growth through regional economic cooperation and are boosting their political unity as one of the regional cooperative bodies of the world.

It was precisely in these circumstances that U.S. President Reagan officially announced his scheduled November visits to five Asian nations -- Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand. However, on 3 October, the White House, due to the political unrest in the Philippines and some other reasons, announced the postponement of President Reagan's visits to the three Southeast Asian nations to the spring of next year.

President Reagan's decision to visit these three nations next spring, when he will be visiting Communist China, and no change in his scheduled visits to Korea and Japan, even if the visits are rescheduled for the last half of November instead of the first half of the month, show that the U.S. Administration is attaching importance to the Northeast Asian situation. We welcome this phenomenon of the U.S. recognizing Asia again.

We urge President Reagan, in his first journey to Asia as President of the United States, in which he will visit only two Asian nations -- Korea and Japan -- to contribute, by spending more time in his visits, to easing the tension in Northeast Asia and strengthening the triangular ROK-U.S.-Japan security and economic cooperation.

In the wake of the Korean Airlines passenger plane incident, the tide of tension is rising even higher in East Asia.

In contrast to this, perhaps due to the aggravated situation in East Asia, U.S.-China relations have improved considerably, with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to Communist China as an opportunity. At the same time, it has been reported that Deng Xiaoping of Communist China expressed a willingness to create conditions for easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

The specifics about the conditions to be created were not reported, however, the creation of an international atmosphere for mutual, nonpolitical human, cultural, and economic exchanges between the North and the South and among the big powers concerned will presumably be sought.

In his forthcoming visits to Korea and Japan, President Reagan will certainly deal with the question of strengthening the ROK-U.S.-Japan military cooperation to counter the Soviet military buildup. We, however, strongly urge President Reagan to make positive efforts for peace in which Communist China will certainly be involved.

Due to the postponement of President Reagan's visit to the Philippines, the unrest may continue there. In this connection, however, the United States should once again realize that the Philippines' situation is a reflection of nationalism in Asia, which is becoming more and more independent and is growing politically.

EDITORIAL ON REAGAN'S POSTPONEMENT OF PHILIPPINE TRIP

SK060622 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Postponement of Reagan's Visit to the Philippines"]

[Text] According to a report, U.S. President Reagan has changed the schedule of his visit to the five Asian countries scheduled for early November and has postponed indefinitely his trip to the three Southeast Asian countries -- the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand -- but he will still visit the ROK and Japan, although the trip schedule for these two countries may have to be altered.

Although the stated reason for the change in President Reagan's Asian tour is that the President cannot afford to leave the White House when major appropriation bills are processed in the Congress, the real reason is probably the unstable situation in the Philippines. It may well be that Philippines President Marcos -- who is in a difficult position at home and abroad because of the assassination of Mr Aquino -- would have wanted to take advantage of President Reagan's visit to the Philippines in November to restore his prestige.

The antigovernment force in the Philippines, however, cried out their opposition to President Reagan's Philippines visit, and the U.S. media were also critical of the visit and asserted that support should not be provided for the crumbling dictatorial regime to maintain U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

We can imagine that behind such an argument by the U.S. mass media there was a recollection that the continued U.S. support of Iran's Pahlavi regime gave birth to Khomeyni's anti-U.S. regime.

Although President Marcos issued a warning that if President Reagan does not visit the Philippines, [his government] might consider closer relations with the Soviet Union and that the U.S. use of its military bases could be endangered, we doubt whether President Marcos, who acknowledges himself to be the only person necessary for stable relations with the United States, would aggravate U.S.-Philippines relations, because it would mean his political suicide.

It is, however, undeniable that President Reagan's cancellation of his trip to the Philippines will make President Marcos' position all the more difficult at home and abroad. In the wake of the massive antigovernment demonstration one month after the assassination of Mr Aquino, the antigovernment forces seemed to lose their momentum. However, with the middle class and business circles joining the criticism of the government, President Marcos' position became more difficult. The opposition forces, encouraged by such antigovernment movement, formed an expanded opposition union, and they are expected, according to a report, to announce specific measures to establish a "provisional democratic regime" to cope with the Marcos regime.

Furthermore, there are signs of division within the Marcos regime. Among others, there are rumors within the army including one about the resignation of Defense Minister Enrile, who has complained about the assassination of Mr Aquino. There are also reports that there is a feud between the economic technocrat group led by Virata, prime minister and finance minister, and Madam Imelda Marcos, who is aiming to succeed Marcos. If Prime Minister Virata resigns, the Marcos regime is expected to suffer a further setback.

The scope of choice for President Marcos is very narrow. In the first place, he will have to clarify the truth of the assassination of Mr Aquino, the main source of the people's discontent. It is, however, very doubtful that the truth will be revealed by the "investigation committee," which does not guarantee strict neutrality.

It is too early to predict where the political situation in the Philippines will lead. The possibilities, however, include some mutual concessions between the government and the opposition during the general elections scheduled next year, and also an outbreak of some irregular incident by the army before the general elections.

Although President Reagan's trip schedule has to undergo some alterations, we hope that his scheduled visit to the ROK will be carried out without any problem.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON 70TH IPU CONFERENCE

Chon Hosts Reception

SK050116 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan has expressed his hope that the Seoul inter-parliamentary conference would mark an epoch-making milestone to achieve the global peace and prosperity.

Receiving the chief delegates to the Seoul forum at the guest house of Chongwadae last night, the chief executive also dwelt on the need for harmony among all states on the spirit of equality and mutual cooperation to secure the world's peace.

Later in the night, Chon attended a reception for all delegates to the Seoul IPU session in the Kyonghoeru Pavilion at Kyongbok Palace.

Earlier in the morning, the chief executive received courtesy calls from speakers of parliaments of six foreign countries who are now attending the Seoul IPU meeting, at Chongwadae.

DPRK Sabotage Efforts Reported

SK052313 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] It has been learned that North Korea has hurriedly instructed its department for special maneuvers in Japan to conduct the maximum activity to sabotage the Seoul IPU conference.

According to TONGIL ILBO, a compatriots' paper in Japan [no date given], the North Korean puppets, feeling impatient over the smooth sailing of the Seoul IPU congress, are trying their utmost to direct sabotage activities after infiltrating sabotage squad members into South Korea from Japan.

North Korea has secretly dispatched a new guidance squad of 10 persons for the maneuvers to Japan, says the paper, and added: North Korea, which initially expected the Seoul conference to be aborted over the Korean Air Lines jet incident, seems to be at a big loss over the smooth sailing of the meeting.

Soviet Airliner Downing Denounced

SK060227 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Many of those who spoke at the plenary session of the inter-parliamentary conference yesterday began their speeches by expressing their condolences over the victims of the KAL incident.

Debates on the political, economic and social situation of the world and the activities of the IPU as well as on ways and means of strengthening the United Nations were conducted in a heated manner.

There were more than 50 delegates on the roster of speakers. Each delegate was allowed to speak for less than 10 minutes. Many of them condemned the Soviet downing of the Korean airliner while others lamented the United Nations for not functioning properly in solving international disputes.

Marcel Prud'homme, leader of the Canadian national group, switched the language from English to French while denouncing the destruction of the KAL plane by the Soviet Union. He reminded the participants that Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, chairman of the Seoul IPU Preparatory Committee, lost his daughter in the KAL tragedy. He then expressed his words of condolence.

The Canadian legislator said it is regrettable that the Soviet Union and Soviet-bloc countries are absent from the Seoul conference. He emphasized that it would be better for the Republic of Korea and North Korea to be admitted to the United Nations to help alleviate the pains of families separated in both sides of the peninsula.

The first part of the plenary session was presided over by Rep. Pak Chon-su of Korea, a vice president of the current Seoul conference.

Among those who blamed the KAL incident or expressed their condolences over 269 persons who lost lives were delegates from Britain, Zaire, Cyprus and Luxemburg.

Meanwhile, on a separate program some 100 persons accompanying the IPU delegates visited the Seoul Sports Complex in Chamsil, the National Museum and other noted places in downtown Seoul. Aboard four buses, they observed the main stadium, baseball park and indoor swimming pool for about one hour.

Mrs. Terenzio, wife of the IPU secretary general, said she was impressed by the hospitality shown by Koreans. Wives of some 20 Korean IPU delegates also joined the tour and served as temporary "tour guides" for foreigners.

Indian Delegate on Forum's Role

SK060215 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] A leading Indian parliamentarian strongly defends the Inter-parliamentary Union as a "useful platform" for discussing global issues. In response to some criticism that the union is just a forum for discussion, Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of India's lower house, said: "Without any discussion, can you do anything? We must first have discussions, then reach conclusions."

Jakhar, who heads India's 10-member delegation, is convinced that the union is a "useful platform in which we can discuss a lot of things."

Asked to expound his view on the United Nations, he also strongly said, "I am sure that the United Nations is the focus of the highest aspiration of mankind, because of its unique peace-keeping role and its influence on global social and economic development policies through its various subsidiary agencies." He believes that the effectiveness of the world organization depends on the "collective will" of member countries.

Jakhar, stressing that one of the main agenda items of the current IPU conference is "ways and means of strengthening the United Nations," said, "If all member faithfully adhere to the present charter, the United Nations would evolve into a more effective organization." He warned of the tendency to "by-pass" the United Nations as a forum for negotiations for the resolution of international conflicts.

On world issues, he took a dim view of the state of global affairs. Speaking at the conference Tuesday, he insisted that the "basis of international relations is in crisis." In his opinion, it is the "endeavor" of nonaligned countries to defuse the flash points.

He said the threat of a nuclear war is now "real". With this assessment, he urged that the "quest for peace should rise above the constraints imposed by any political ideology. We as the representatives of the people must make the world safe for future generations." He said: "India has not chosen the option of manufacturing nuclear weapons."

He also appealed for a removal of "visible distortions" in the prevailing world economic order. If allowed to continue, it can be "disastrous to the immediate and the long-term interests of all nations," he remarked. In his view, the gap between the haves and have-nots between and within countries continue to widen. Added to the immense task of development," he stressed, "the developing countries are faced by a fatigue which seems to have overcome the industrialized world."

Asked to comment on the Soviet absence from the conference, he had this to say: "It is sad when you don't meet your friends."

Jakhar, a candidate in the election of the IPU's Executive Committee, refused to predict his chance of being elected. He, nonetheless, said there is "no doubt that the campaign is heated." He took a rosy picture of the future of the nonaligned movement. He said: "I am certain it will continue to grow."

ROK Socialist Leader Speaks

SK060225 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Oct 83 p 4

[Speech by Ko Chong-hun, president of the New Socialist Party of Korea at 70th IPU conference -- date not given]

[Text] I am genuinely pleased to see many of my old friends in my country, with the 70th Inter-parliamentary Union Conference being held in Seoul as scheduled, although there were many complications and some member-countries failed to participate.

Even though the international situation may become worse and the feeling of uncertainty may grow, friends must meet and have dialogue with each other. For our IPU friends, the need to see each other grows even more if the relations between governments are worsened. From this viewpoint, I have very special concern, and think it particularly regrettable that several friends are absent at this conference.

On the other hand, my welcome and friendship toward all friends participating in the conference in spite of many difficulties they had, officially and personally, are even greater and more enthusiastic than ever. Some delegates must be visiting Korea for the first time, but they will not feel a total strangeness because they have many friends here in Korea. With friends waiting, this country, though you may visit for the first time, will give no feeling of uncertainty or fear. A particular feeling, if any, might be a strong sense of curiosity.

I think that the curiosity of my friends now visiting Korea for the first time to participate in the IPU Seoul conference is not limited to simple curiosity about what kind of a country Korea is, about its people, and about the way of living. Procedures taken until Seoul was determined as the venue of the IPU conference were unprecedentedly complicated. In addition, there has been an abrupt change in the international situation caused by the downing of a KAL passenger plane on Sept. 1. All these reasons, I think, have made their curiosity very complex.

We Koreans, of course, will do our utmost to satisfy their complicated curiosity, but a feeling of contentment or satisfaction depends on each one's subjective viewpoint.

Now I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to say a word as the president of the New Socialist Party of Korea. Needless to say, on the question regarding the venue of Seoul, all members of our friendly countries, with no exception, did their best to help Korea. I would like to express my special thanks to delegates from the countries who are members of the Non-aligned Movement and from those countries holding fast to a neutral foreign policy for the fact that their support of Korea's position played a decisive role in determining this venue.

In dealing with the venue of Seoul for the 70th IPU conference and the recent tragic KAL incident, an overwhelming majority of IPU delegates have supported Korea's position. We understand clearly that these facts stem from our common endeavors to uphold such lofty ideals and those essential and basic principles as world peace, respect of human rights, man's welfare, and the rule by law.

We, together with our friends in the IPU, therefore, will devote ourselves to making the spirit of the IPU and its principles firm and will do our best to solidify the IPU's unity even more. We believe that in doing so, we can remunerate to our friends who have supported us in many international organizations including the IPU.

As it has been repeatedly stated, we entertain the hope that the world will survive, that just criteria, well-thought, intelligent and courageous decisions will prevail, so that all nations and peoples, present and future generations, may live in peace, security and justice.

DKP on Soviet Absence

SK060857 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Oct 83 p 2

[From the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] On 4 October, the DKP and the Independent Lawmakers' Fraternity Group issued statements on the occasion of the opening of the IPU general meeting in Seoul.

Mok Yo-sang, spokesman for the DKP, commented by saying: "We very much feel inconvenienced by the lack of delegates from the East European bloc, including those from the Soviet Union, because of the Korean Airlines incident."

He further stressed: We earnestly hope that the general meeting will give impetus to consolidating the relations among lawmakers from various countries and developing parliamentary politics and will make great contributions to maintaining peace and guaranteeing freedom in the world in accordance with the idea of the IPU.

Cho Hyong-pu, spokesman for the Independent Lawmakers' Fraternity Group, said: "We sincerely hope that the precious on-going general meeting will serve as a monumental event which contributes to world peace by overcoming all factors impeding cooperation and harmony among the countries and by surmounting difficult international situation."

He noted: "With this as momentum, we hope that the government will make the most of this occasion as a turning-point for expanding the scope of our diplomatic sphere by further putting spurs to the Fifth Republic's open-door policy."

HUNGARY ATTENDS BANKING MEETING IN SEOUL

SK030244 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 3 (YONHAP) -- The 52nd consultative committee on the International Savings Banks Institute (ISBI) opened at the Royal Hotel here Monday.

During the four-day conference, 16 experts from 15 countries will discuss ways to further cooperation among savings banks to cope with problems stemming from the internationalization of financing systems and how to encourage savings in each member-country. They will also deal with measures to promote the exchange of new savings techniques and related information among savings banks, and programs to enhance cooperation among the group so as to increase savings in developing countries.

Among these 15 participating countries are the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, New Zealand and Hungary. Members of the European Economic Community (EEC) also are attending the meeting.

CHON TU-HWAN RECEIVES ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

SK060758 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Seoul, Oct 6 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday decorated Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti with the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, the Kwanghwa Medal, at the presidential mansion, Chongwadae. Andreotti was honored in a brief ceremony when he paid a courtesy call on the South Korean president. Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and Italian Ambassador to Korea Emanuele Costa were also present.

The Italian foreign minister also met with his counterpart to discuss ways to promote bilateral cooperation and the political situation on the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia. Andreotti flew into Seoul Wednesday for talks with Korean Government leaders and to head his nation's delegation to the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union under way here.

Talks With Yi Pom-sok

SK060803 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 6 (YONHAP) -- Italy will not recognize North Korea unless major communist nations recognize South Korea, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said Thursday. Andreotti made the remarks in a meeting with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok.

Yi told him East block nations have closed their doors to South Korea despite the declaration of an open-door policy by South Korea in 1973. Yi requested that West European countries, including Italy, abstain from hasty relations with North Korea. A foreign policy statement issued on June 23, 1973 stated South Korea's intention to open its doors to all nations, irrespective of ideology and social institution, on the basis of the principles of reciprocity and equality.

Yi also explained to Andreotti Seoul's efforts to accomplish the unification of the Korean peninsula through the resumption of dialogue with Pyongyang and the latter's rejection of South Korea's plan. The Italian foreign minister said he learned fully about the specific circumstances surrounding the Korean peninsula.

Yi and Andreotti also agreed to carry out projects commemorating the centennial of Korean-Italian diplomatic relations next year. Foreign officials here said that the first meeting of the Korea-Italy Economic Cooperation Committee will be held in Seoul early next month. The binational committee was set up under an agreement on economic cooperation concluded in May 1982.

REPORTAGE ON 5TH SESSION OF 3D PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Ne Win at Opening

BK031404 Hong Kong AFP in English 1353 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Rangoon, Oct 3 (AFP) -- Premier Maung Maung Kha today opened Burma's People's Congress with a detailed speech on the country's economic situation, while top leader Ne Win made an unscheduled appearance for the first time since 1981.

A new law calling for the country's National Intelligence Bureau (NIB) to be placed directly under the president's control was also presented to the body during today's meeting. Currently, the NIB is responsible to the premier.

Maung Maung Kha told the 454 congress delegates that the country had failed to meet its export targets during the first five months of the current fiscal year as a result of depressed international markets. The premier said the country depended heavily on exports of commodities like rice, timber and minerals, and was especially hard hit by the current global recession.

In a session taken up primarily by state-of-the-nation reports by various government bodies, the premier said exports from April to August this year totalled 149.35 million dollars, against a target of 486.85 million dollars for the entire 1983-1984 fiscal year. Last year's exports totalled 375.41 million dollars as against a target of 531.35 million dollars, he said, adding that inflation had been held to 5.29 per cent, despite an 8.4 per cent rise in money supply.

Money in circulation as of January this year totalled 1.17 billion dollars, against 1.08 billion last year. Maung Maung Kha said a sizeable increase in public saving and revenue collections may have contributed to keeping inflation down. Savings increased to 471.25 million dollars compared with 363.75 million dollars in January last year.

Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) Chairman Ne Win's appearance at the congress marked the first time he had attended such a gathering since he relinquished the presidency in November 1981.

The congress meeting today proceeded normally, with no indication of the country's recent political upheavals which saw the ouster of NIB chief Brigadier General Tin U and the fall of former Home Minister Bo Ni. Bo Ni was last week jailed for life on charges of corruption, while one-time Ne Win aide and heir apparent Tin U is currently on trial on similar charges.

Observers said that Ne Win's appearance at the congress aimed to give the impression of political stability following the recent troubles.

Further on Opening

[BK031500 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Oct 83]

[Text] The fifth session of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma opened in the central conference hall in the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon at 1000 today. Present were 454 People's Assembly representatives headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu.

U Saw Han Thein of Karen state's Kawkaeik Township Constituency-I presided over the meeting as alternate chairman while Director General of the People's Assembly Office U Aung Khin Tint officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The alternate chairman first announced that of the 465 People's Assembly representatives who have taken the oath of office, 454 representatives were present. This constituted 97.63 percent attendance. He declared the meeting valid and announced it open.

According to the agenda, the chairman first obtained the assembly's approval for the agenda. Next, eight new People's Assembly representatives took the oath of office in the presence of the chairman.

The meeting was then recessed to elect the members of the Panel of Chairmen from different states and divisions. When the meeting resumed, the presiding chairman read out the names of the elected members of the Panel of Chairmen. The assembly then endorsed the election.

Next, newly elected members of the Panel of Chairmen took the seats reserved for them. The members of the Panel of Chairmen elected from each state and division were: U Rakwi Pung of Kachin State's Putao Constituency; U Saw Hla Shwe of Kayah State's Pru-so Constituency; U Nai Ba Tun of Karen State's Kya-In Seikkyi-II Constituency; U Lian Chi of Chin State's Tongzang Constituency; U Lau Paw Yau of Sagaing Division's Leshe Constituency; U San Lin of Tenasserim Division's Palaw Constituency; U Ohn Kyaing of Pegu Division's Nyaunglebin Constituency-II; U Mya Maung Of Magwe Division's Yenangyaung Constituency-II; U Tha Tun of Mandalay Division's Thabeikjin Constituency; U Tun Khaing of Mon State's Thabyuzayat Constituency-I; U San Kyaw Shwe of Arakan State's Ponnagyun Constituency; U Kyaw Nyunt of Rangoon Division's North Okkalapa Constituency-I; U Khun Hla Shwe of Shan State's Pekon Constituency; and U Kyi Lwing of Irrawaddy Division's Wakema Constituency-I.

As the meeting proceeded, the chairman of the morning session handed over his duties to a member of the Panel of Chairmen: U Nai Ba Tunx of Karen State's Kya-In Seikkyi Constituency-II.

This was followed by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko presenting his council's report to the assembly. The chairman later announced that the report would be discussed by assembly representatives on 4 October.

As the meeting proceeded, the chairman read out a report by the State Council that there were two vacant seats in the People's Assembly. As the assembly endorsed the report, it was put on record.

Next, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha presented the report of the Council of Ministers. The chairman later fixed 4 October as the date for the assembly to discuss the report.

Later, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Minister for Home and Religious Affairs Major General Min Gaung presented to the assembly a bill to safeguard the solutions and decisions on ecclesiastical problems relating to Vinaya [code of conduct and disciplinary rules for Buddhist monks]. As U Thaung Nyunt, People's Assembly representative from Mon State's Chaungzon Constituency-I, seconded the bill, the assembly approved the bill for discussion at the meeting. Later, the chairman announced that a separate date would be fixed later for the assembly to discuss the bill. The meeting was then recessed.

When the meeting resumed in the afternoon, Chairman of the Council of People's Justices U Tin Aung Hein reported his council's report to the assembly. The chairman later fixed 4 October as the date for the assembly to discuss the report.

This was followed by the representation of the report of the Council of People's Attorneys by the chairman of that council, U Myit Maung. The chairman later announced that the report would be discussed at a date to be fixed later.

Next, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha presented the National Intelligence Bureau Bill to the assembly. As U Mya Maung, assembly representative from Magwe Division's Taungdwingyi Constituency-I, seconded the bill, and since the assembly decided to discuss the bill, the chairman announced that a separate date would be fixed later for the assembly to discuss it.

Next, Education Minister U Kyaw Nyein, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, introduced the bills to amend the 1973 University Education Law, the 1973 Basic Education Law, the 1973 Education Research Law, the 1973 Examinations Board Law, and the 1974 Technical, Agriculture, and Vocational Education Law. Since assembly representative U Thein Tun of Irrawaddy Division's Ingabu Constituency-II seconded the five bills, and since the assembly decided to discuss them, the chairman announced that a separate date would be fixed later for assembly representatives to discuss the bills.

Later, the report of the Council of People's Inspectors was presented to the assembly by the chairman of that council, U San Maung. The chairman later announced a separate date would be fixed later to enable the assembly to discuss the report.

Next, the report of the Elections Commission was presented by the commission secretary, U Saw Ne Way Htoo. The chairman said a separate date would be fixed later for assembly representatives to discuss the report.

As the meeting proceeded, the chairman reported to the assembly on the matter concerning the State Council selecting two People's Assembly representatives to accompany the Burmese delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly. The matter was later put on record as the assembly approved it. This was followed by the chairman reporting to the assembly about the goodwill visits to Burma by parliamentary delegations of the DPRK and Papua New Guinea. The first day's session concluded at 1340.

Report on 2d Day Meeting

BK041540 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Fifth Meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 2d day at 1000 today in the central conference hall of the presidential compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon. Present were 460 People's Assembly representatives headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu.

Today's session was chaired by U Lian Chi, assembly representative for the Chin State's Tongzang constituency, while Director General of the People's Assembly Office U Aung Khin Tint officiated as secretary of the meeting. The chairman first announced that of the 473 eligible People's Assembly representatives, 460 were present. This constituted 97.25 percent attendance. He announced the validity of the meeting and declared it open.

In accordance with the agenda, seven assembly representatives discussed the State Council report which was presented to the assembly at its opening session. Later, the chairman announced that a separate date would be fixed for the State council to reply to the questions raised and for the assembly to decide on the report.

Next, seven more assembly representatives discussed the Council of Ministers report which was presented at the opening session of the assembly. This was followed by the chairman announcing that a separate date would be fixed later to enable the Council of Ministers to reply to the questions raised as well as for the assembly to decide on the report.

Next, five People's Assembly representatives discussed the Council of Justices report which was presented at the opening session of the assembly. Later, the chairman announced that the Council of Justices would reply to the questions raised and the assembly would decide on the report at a later date. The meeting ended at 1505.

Report on 3d Day Meeting

BK051429 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Fifth meeting of the Third People's Assembly of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma continued for the 3d day today at 1000 in the central conference hall in the presidential compound of Ahlone Road, Rangoon. It was attended by 461 People's Assembly representatives headed by President and State Council Chairman U San Yu.

Today's session was chaired by U Lau Paw Yau of Sagaing Division's Leshe constituency, while Director General of the People's Assembly Office U Aung Khin Tint officiated as secretary of the meeting. The chairman first announced that of the 473 eligible people's assembly representatives, 461 were present. This constituted 97.46 percent attendance. He announced the validity of the meeting and declared it open.

In accordance with the agenda, 10 questions raised by People's Assembly representatives were answered by Chairman U Tin Aung Hein of the Council of People's Justices, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin, Minister of Health U Tun Way, Minister of Agriculture and Forests U Ye Gaung, Minister of Construction U Hla Tun, Minister of Trade U Khin Maung Gyi, Minister of Information and Culture U Aung Kyaw Myint, and Minister of Transport and communications Thura U Saw Pru.

Next, five People's Assembly representatives supported and discussed the report submitted by the Council of People's Attorneys on the first day of the People's Assembly session. The chairman then announced that the Council of People's Attorneys would reply to the discussions of the people's assembly representatives and that the assembly's decision would be taken on 6 October.

Later, five more People's Assembly representatives supported and discussed the report submitted to the assembly by the Council of People's Inspectors. The chairman later announced that 6 October would be the day for the council to reply to the questions raised and for the assembly to decide on the report.

As the meeting progressed according to agenda, three assembly representatives discussed the bill submitted to the assembly by the Council of Ministers at the opening session -- the bill to safeguard the solutions and decisions on ecclesiastical problems relating to Vinaya [code of conduct and disciplinary rules for Buddhist monks]. The chairman then announced that the Council of Ministers would reply to the questions raised and the assembly would vote on the bill on 6 October.

Next, two People's Assembly representatives discussed the National Intelligence Bureau Bill. Later, the chairman announced that the Council of Ministers would reply to the questions raised and the assembly would decide on the bill on 6 October.

Next, People's Assembly representatives cast their ballots using the electronic voting system on the bills to amend the 1973 University Education Law, the 1973 Basic Education Law, the 1973 Education Research Law, the 1973 Examinations Board Law, and the 1974 Technical, Agriculture, and Vocational Education Law. Since all the five bills received more than the minimum required votes in favor, the chairman announced the passing of all the five bills.

Next, two more People's Assembly representatives discussed the report of the Elections Commission. The chairman then announced that 6 October would be the day when the commission would reply to the questions raised and the assembly would decide on the report. The session ended at 1440.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM UN MEETING

BK051431 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 Gmt 5 Oct 83

[Text] Minister for foreign affairs and leader of the Burmese delegation which attended the on-going 38th United Nations General Assembly meeting in New York, U Chit Hlaing, returned to Rangoon by a Burma Airways Corporation aircraft at 1430 this afternoon.

Minister U Chit Hlaing was received at the airport by Trade Minister U Kin Maung Gyi, Deputy Foreign Minister U Hla Shwe, British Ambassador to Burma Mr N.M. Fenn, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the U.S. Embassy Mr (Charles B. Zelmon), United Nations Development Program Deputy Resident Representative Mr (Devon McCrack), and responsible officials of departments concerned. Members of the Burmese delegation -- deputy directors of the Foreign Ministry U Maung Maung Lay and Naval Captain Aung Myint -- also returned to Rangoon.

Minister U Chit Hlaing delivered a speech at the UN General Assembly on 30 September. U Saw Hlaing, Burma's permanent representative to the United Nations, and other members of the Burmese delegation are attending the on-going 38th UN General Assembly.

BANGKOK POST SAYS 8 REBEL GROUPS VOTE TO UNITE

BK300714 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Eight rebel groups voted to unite and fight for autonomous rule against the Burmese Government at a recent meeting near the Thai-Burmese border, a Border Patrol Police source said yesterday.

The alliance agreement was reached at meeting of the National Democratic Front chaired by General Bo Mya, president of the Karen National Union, at the KNU stronghold opposite Ban Sop Yuang, Mae Sariang District of Mae Hong Son between September 12-15. The groups, which include Kachin, Arakan, Shan, Karen and Red Karen, agreed to cooperate on social, economic and political areas and also pledged to set up a central fund for contributions.

Meanwhile, Colonel Chalo Thongsala, chief-of-staff of Civilian-Police-Military 34, said sporadic fighting erupted along a line stretching several kilometres opposite the Mae Sot and Tha Song Yang districts of Tak Province. He said Burmese reinforcements were continuously despatched to the fighting zones and major clashes were expected in the next few days. BPP units, troops and rangers had been posted along the border, especially in Mae Sot and Tha Song Yang districts, as a precaution against a possible spillover of the fighting. Heavy fighting broke out in Ban Nawtaya on September 22 involving about 500 Burmese troops and 400 Karens. No details of casualties had yet emerged but it was reported the Karens had seized five weapons from the Burmese. Four Burmese troops also defected recently to the Karens at the rebel stronghold opposite Mae Sariang District, the source said.

SPK DENOUNCES ASEAN'S SRV PULLOUT DEMANDS

BK060809 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1311 GMT 5 Oct 83

["A New Fraud" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Oct (SPK) -- The ASEAN countries have not moved from their old position on Kampuchea.

In an appeal launched on 21 September, their ministers of foreign affairs renewed their unreasonable demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. Although it is expressed with a new term "periodical regional withdrawal," this demand does not mean anything else but to ask the Kampuchean people to once again remain impassive before their sworn enemies: Chinese expansionism and the Khmer traitors, lackeys of China.

We have pointed out on many occasions that the Vietnamese troops have come to help us at our request to topple our persecutors -- the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique in Beijing's pay -- and at present, also at our request, the Vietnamese volunteers are joining us in defending our territory which is seriously threatened by the remnants of this clique and other reactionaries, armed and trained, on the one hand, by China and supported, on the other hand, by the United States, Thailand, and other ASEAN countries.

For this reason, the question of how long the Vietnamese army will stay and how many Vietnamese volunteers will stay is one that only Kampuchea and Vietnam have the right to decide on in consideration of our security. In addition, we do not have to take hints from anybody in order to take care of our own house.

In his speech made at the UN General Assembly on Tuesday, Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila claimed that the presence of Vietnamese troops constitutes a "direct threat to peace and stability." Did he read the white paper on Thailand's centuries-old hostilities toward Kampuchea? And what shall he say about the presence in Thai territory of all those reactionary Khmer?

The ministers of foreign affairs of ASEAN also demanded "free elections" for all political groups. On this matter, they are invited to recall that free elections have already taken place in this country, that a government has already been formed, and that a democratic constitution has already been instituted.

As far as the "political groups" are concerned, there is only one in Kampuchea at present, which is the working masses who have opted for the ideals of freedom, peace, justice, democracy, and socialism. There is no place for foreign puppets such as the Sihanoukists, the Sonsannists, or the Polpotists.

This is why it is a vain attempt to change the bottle when the wine remains the same. It was the New Delhi summit of the nonaligned countries that had adopted resolutions on Kampuchea's right to representation and on a global settlement in Southeast Asia and to which [words indistinct] Indochina and ASEAN.

At present, these resolutions, in addition to the proposals of the two groups, can be used as a basis for negotiations.

As Foreign Minister Hun Sen said in Phnom Penh on 26 September, "the hostile acts undertaken during these last 5 years by ASEAN against the Indochinese countries have brought no benefit to the people of this region of the world and they could not succeed in changing the position of the three Indochinese countries. Therefore, in order to settle the disputes, the only way is through dialogue."

PRC'S WU HOLDS TALKS WITH DK LEADERS AT UN

BK060149 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] In the evening of 1 October, Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council and foreign minister of China, hosted a reception in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea; and His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK; who are attending the 38th session of the UN General Assembly in New York. A few days ago, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian successively had talks with the samdech Democratic Kampuchean president, Democratic Kampuchean vice president, and the CGDK prime minister. The Chinese foreign minister and leaders of our Democratic Kampuchea held cordial talks in an atmosphere of warm friendship between the two countries and peoples.

VODK CONDEMNS SRV POLICY OF AGGRESSION

BK300812 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Is Not Abandoning Its Policy of Aggression and Extermination of the Kampuchean Race, and Domination in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' position over the past few years has been a difficult one in which they are being more and more bogged down and in an impasse in every field and everywhere. In Kampuchea -- where they sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to commit aggression and occupation of Kampuchea, and exterminate the Kampuchean race -- the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy has been defeated and completely in an impasse. And in Vietnam itself the Vietnamese are also facing difficulties because of their war of aggression in Kampuchea. Their economy, in particular, has been ruined; the Vietnamese people are getting more and more angry with the Le Duan clique, and rising up to oppose this clique under every form, including armed struggle. In the international arena, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are very isolated. The world has condemned them from every direction, demanding that they withdraw their aggressor forces from Kampuchea and stopping all economic and financial assistance to Vietnam to punish them for their acts of aggression in Kampuchea.

In particular, the United Nations -- the world supreme organization -- has, for 4 consecutive years, adopted resolutions demanding that the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, respect Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without outside interference. At this session of the UN General Assembly, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, as in previous years, are being condemned by the world which demands that they withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are not only in an impasse on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea. In the international arena, they are also in an impasse and are very isolated. The world refuses to accept their act of aggression as a fait accompli. In Vietnam itself, this ear of aggression against Kampuchea has ruined, and is ruining that country.

However, despite all these difficulties and impasse in every field and everywhere, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are not going to easily abandon their policy of aggression, expansion, and extermination of the Kampuchean territory and race. In fact, on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have constantly sent reinforcement troops in from Vietnam. As the 38th session of the UN General Assembly opens, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy sent 70 truckloads of reinforcement troops from Vietnam to areas in western Kampuchea.

Along with these reinforcements, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified their activities to exterminate the Kampuchean people by every means. They have increased arrests, direct executions, and roundups of Kampuchean people to put them in strategic villages and to starve them to death. At the same time, apart from massacring the Kampuchean people and depleting the Kampuchean people's forces through this extermination policy, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent millions of Vietnamese nationals to permanently settle in Kampuchean territory, to plunder the Kampuchean people's ricefields, villages, and homes everywhere -- particularly in areas along the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border, the eastern region, along the Bassac and Mekong Rivers, areas around the Tonle Sap, and in other rich and fertile areas.

All these facts clearly show that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy is not prepared to end its war of aggression in Kampuchea and to withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea as prescribed by the UN General Assembly resolutions and the world community's demand. On the contrary, these facts confirm that Vietnam is still nurturing ambitions to carry on its policy of aggression, expansion, and annexation of the Kampuchean territory, and still sticking to its strategy of aggression, expansion, and domination in Southeast Asia. As for Vietnam's propaganda that it wants peace or wants to hold regional talks or a regional conference with the ASEAN countries and so on, these are only deceitful, tricky, and cheap diplomatic maneuvers to extricate itself from its impasse. Regarding its aggressive and expansionist strategy toward Kampuchea and Southeast Asia, Vietnam has changed nothing. Once it has swallowed Kampuchea, it will push forward quickly.

Faced with the situation in which Vietnam stubbornly refuses to change its aggressive and expansionist policy toward others and refuses to withdraw its aggressor forces from Kampuchea, what should be done? From experience and lessons with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and other expansionists and aggressors -- in the past as in the present -- only a resolute and determined struggle to oppose aggression, and a refusal to accommodate them question of principles can defend national independence and international security. It is in this sense that all peace-, justice-, and independence-loving countries and forces the world over see the necessity to unite and continue to support more actively the Kampuchean people's just struggle, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the CGDK in every field -- political, diplomatic, material, moral, and spiritual -- and at the same time, continue to take measures to pressure Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the successive UN General Assembly resolutions.

As for the Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, and the CGDK, we pledge to continue to unite shoulder to shoulder, persistently struggle and endure all kinds of hardship and difficulties, brave all obstacles, make sacrifices, and carry on the struggle until the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are forced to abide by the UN General Assembly resolutions by withdrawing all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea. Through this struggle to defend and safeguard the Kampuchean nation and race, the Kampuchean people and nation are convinced that they are reasonably contributing to the defense of peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia, as well as contributing to defending world peace.

400 MONKS DEFROCKED, FORCED TO SERVE IN SRV ARMY

BK060219 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2300 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] On 20 September, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors arrested and defrocked 400 monks in Phnom Penh and then forced the Kampucheans to serve in the army as soldiers. The Vietnamese also threatened to jail the Kampucheans if the latter refused. This incident clearly shows that in the military field, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are increasingly in an impasse and in a situation in which their soldiers are more and more bogged down which causes them inextricable problems. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have no hope of winning this war of aggression.

EDITORIALS VIEW POSTPONEMENT OF REAGAN TOUR

BANGKOK POST

BK060236 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "A Sudden Press of Forgotten Business"]

[Text] Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution of the United States says: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The document in later sections and articles makes crystal clear that the executive (President), legislative (Congress) and judicial (court) branches of the U.S. Government shall, to state it bluntly, keep their noses out of each other's business. This separation of powers, we have been told by Americans for a couple of hundreds years, is what makes the U.S. Government strong and functioning under one of the world's shortest, easiest-to-understand constitutions.

Which is why we smile, just a bit, when President Reagan insists that he has cancelled his trip scheduled for next month to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand because of the press of congressional business. Mr Reagan does not sit in, nor preside over, Congress. (His vice-president, George Bush, who has just completed an African-European tour, on the other hand, presides over the Senate.)

Mr Reagan and his staff have kept their faces straight while they have insisted on this excuse for postponement of the Southeast Asian part of the President's five-nation Asian tour. And now, according to White House spokesmen, Mr Reagan is angry because reporters and analysts have linked his cancellation of the trip to this area to pressing legislative business. It doesn't wash well.

We most certainly sympathize with Nancy Reagan's wish that her husband drop his trip to the Philippines because of fear for her husband's safety. And we understand the political realities under which Mr Reagan might want to stand a little bit aloof from the administration of President Marcos of the Philippines at a time of political crisis in that country. The U.S. after all, is not publicly wedded to any regime in Southeast Asia, but rather to the countries and peoples of the ASEAN member-countries.

It is not a bad idea for Mr Reagan to forego his trip at this time. In fact, an injection of superpower politics into the tense and important Philippine domestic scene is unneeded. We appreciate that the U.S. President must play the good diplomat as well, and avoid any criticism of Mr Marcos, just as he must avoid overt praise for the Philippine leader. But it doesn't mean we have to swallow the line that Mr Reagan and his entire staff of advisers have suddenly discovered that Congress is in session in November and that Mr Reagan just has to be there to make sure it functions well.

There is absolutely no reason for Mr Reagan to get angry at the press for adding two and two together and making four.

Thai-Language Papers

BK051252 [Editorial report] Two Thai-language papers -- MATICHON and MATUPHUM -- on 5 October carry editorials on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to postpone visits to three ASEAN countries. The page 4 MATICHON editorial, entitled: "Marcos Is the Cause," says the reason given for the postponement of the visits to Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines -- pending U.S. congressional approval of several important bills -- "is just an excuse. Not many people would believe the reason given by the White House because it does not carry much weight."

"The most credible reason for the postponement of the visit is the current domestic turmoil in the Philippines." The editorial notes that many U.S. congressmen and U.S. circles have urged the President not to visit the Philippines because of widespread popular demonstrations against Philippine President Marcos over his dictatorial rule and the murder of Philippine opposition leader Aquino. "This notoriety of the Marcos government is the major reason for President Reagan's postponement of his scheduled visit to the ASEAN countries."

Concluding, the MATICHON editorial points out that "President Marcos would suffer a great loss of face if the U.S. President only put off his planned visit to the Philippines. To save Marcos's face, the visits to Thailand and Indonesia have also been postponed. In any event, Thailand and Indonesia are not likely to blame the Philippines for being the cause of the U.S. President postponing his visit. This is because the Philippines and Thailand were not on the original schedule for the President's visit to Asia. He decided to include the two countries only after encountering some criticism, and he was only going to pay a 1-day visit each to the Philippines and Thailand on his revised schedule. For this reason, the ASEAN countries need not feel bad about Reagan's decision -- only President Marcos has any reason to feel that way."

The MATUPHUM editorial, also on page 4, entitled, "Reagan and His Decision To Postpone Visit to the Philippines," says "U.S. President Ronald Reagan has postponed his scheduled visit to Thailand other ASEAN countries on the grounds that several bills are pending in the U.S. Congress. Although the reason given is true, the postponement of the visit was expected in many circles. These circles believe the postponement was caused by the current unrest in the Philippines."

The editorial then goes on to discuss why Reagan does not want to visit the Philippines now. It notes that Filipinos have tied their demonstrations against President Marcos to their opposition to U.S. influence in their country and says: "The decision of the U.S. President to postpone his visit to the Philippines might help reduce the degree of opposition among those who oppose U.S. influence in the Philippines."

The editorial then concludes that justice-loving people view the crisis facing Marcos as a sign of decay facing a government which exercises dictatorship and deprives the people of democratic rights.

BRIEFS

RESERVE MILITIA -- The Cabinet has approved a request made by the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) seeking control over the newly formed "reserve militia," set up for purposes of national security. ISOC spokesman Col Wichian Sunthonket said the approved takeover will legitimise the force with its annual funding coming out of the national budget. The reserve militia, whose six million members are former conscripts in the three armed services has been loosely built up by the Army. A committee chaired by Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek has been set up. Reservists joining the militia will receive training in the use of new weapons and military tactics in addition to various vocational skills. Col Wichian said although ISOC will take over control of the militia, no staff changes have been proposed. The Government has already allocated 300 million baht for next fiscal year's reserve militia operations he added. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Sep 83 p 3 BK]

CRITICISM VOICED ON REAGAN REMARKS ON NONALIGNED

NHAN DAN Commentary

OW060827 Hanoi VNA in English 0747 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 6 -- The slanderous and insulting remarks made by U.S. President Reagan about the Non-aligned Movement in his recent U.N. address has aroused indignation among the world public, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper flatly rejects Reagan's allegation that "client governments of the Soviet Union, who have long since lost their independence" have gathered in an organization of "pseudo non-alignment."

It says: "People of conscience around the world wonder why the leader of the biggest Western power chose the UN General Assembly forum to utter slanders against the Non-aligned Movement, which is enjoying increasing prestige in the world. Far from being able to play down the movement's just and progressive cause, he has spelled out the United States' deep worry that the Non-aligned Movement currently led by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is exerting a strong impact on the principal questions raised for discussion at the 38th UN General Assembly, namely the question of war and peace, national independence, and the establishment of a new international economic order."

The paper points out: "Reagan's grudges only serve to expose the true nature of U.S. imperialism and reflect the contrast between the U.S. policy of aggression and the noble objectives of the Non-aligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, apartheid, Zionism and other reactionary forces for peace, national independence, economic development and social progress."

"It is certain", NHAN DAN affirms, "that Reagan's slanders cannot prevent the Non-aligned Movement, which makes up two-thirds of the UN membership, from advancing more steadily in its efforts to achieve its fundamental objectives and to implement the important resolutions adopted by its seventh summit in New Delhi."

Vo Dong Giang Denunciation

OW051739 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 5 -- Minister Vo Dong Giang has made the following statement to PRESS TRUST OF INDIA:

The abusive language used by United States President R. Reagan against the Non-aligned Movement in his speech delivered on Sept. 26 at the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly underscores the total opposition between the war-like hegemonistic policy pursued by the American Administration on the one hand, and on the other, the unshakable objectives of the Non-aligned Movement, which are to fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, apartheid, Zionism, and other reactionary forces, for the sake of peace, national independence, economic development and social progress.

At present, while the Reagan administration is stepping up the arms race, intensifying its intervention in Central America and the Caribbean, in the Middle East and many other regions, in gross violation of the sovereignty and independence of nations, bringing about extremely dangerous tension in the world, the American President's spiteful words concerning the Non-aligned Movement merely lay bare all the more American imperialism's true nature, isolating it all the more. In no way can these words impair the movement's prestige and its great and active role.

Mr Reagan's absurd language can certainly not prevent the Non-aligned Movement from forging ahead more vigorously in the struggle to implement its objectives as well as fulfill the major tasks laid down by the seventh summit in New Delhi. These unseasonable words cannot either in any way help Mr Reagan avoid inevitable failure in his pursuit of ambitions wholly contrary to the interests of nations and of the whole mankind.

PEACE COMMITTEE VOICES SUPPORT FOR ANDROPOV INITIATIVE

OW060807 Hanoi VNA in English 0752 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 6 -- The Vietnam Peace Committee issued a statement here Wednesday voicing its full support for the September 28 statement of Soviet President Yu. Andropov. The statement says: "While the present world situation is tense and common peace seriously threatened, the statement of President Yu. Andropov is a document of tremendous importance laying bare the reactionary, bellicose and wicked nature of the U.S. Administration and, at the same time, reflecting the earnest desire for peace of the Soviet Union and its firm resolve and high sense of responsibility based on its own abundant strength to defend peace and security of all nations in the world".

It continues: "The Vietnamese people are deeply aware of the dark designs of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are carrying out a hostile policy and a multifaceted war of sabotage against the Vietnamese people and the other Indochinese peoples. On the other hand, they are unceasingly seeking to sow discord between the Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and the socialist community. That is why the Vietnamese people always remain highly vigilant and are resolved to successfully build socialism and firmly defend their socialist homeland, thus together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries making active contributions to the safeguarding of peace and security the world."

PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWS MOSCOW SECRETARIES MEETING

OW051742 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 5 -- A press conference has been held here by the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee on the recent Moscow conference of secretaries of the central committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries. Speaking at the conference, Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the said commission and member of a Vietnamese delegation to the conference, brought out the objectives and contents of the conference. He condemned the U.S. imperialists for accelerating the arms race, especially nuclear weapons, and straining the situation in many parts of the world. He highlighted the world-wide struggle against the Reagan administration's planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, for disarmament and detente. Le Xuan Dong renewed the Vietnamese people's firm determination to join the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and all peace-loving people the world over in the struggle for peace and life.

MARINE TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

BK060559 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] At the invitation of our country's Ministry of Communications and Transportation, a delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Transportation led by its Vice Minister Raul Gonzales Tapia, paid a friendly visit to Vietnam from 30 September to 4 October and exchanged views on the expansion of cooperation between the two countries' communications and transport sectors.

Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of communications and transportation, warmly received the delegation. He heartily welcomed the delegation's visit to Vietnam and sincerely thanked the party, government, people, and the transportation sector of Cuba for their valuable fraternal assistance to the Vietnamese communications and transport sector during the past anti-U.S. national salvation resistance as well as in the current national construction stage.

On 3 October, Nguyen Tuong Lan, Vietnamese vice minister of communications and transportation, and Comrade Paul Gonzales Tapia, representing the two governments, signed an agreement on marine trade between the two countries. Comrade Dong Si Nguyen and Cuban Charge d'Affaires (Salvador Catope) were present at the ceremony.

While in Vietnam, the Cuban guests toured some transport and communications installations and scenic spots in Hanoi and Haiphong.

FLOODING REPORTED IN NORTHERN AREAS AFTER TYPHOON

OW051227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Heavy rains, triggered by Typhoon No 6, have flooded around 10,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in Tien Hai, Vu Thu, Kien Xuong and Thai Thuy districts, Thai Binh Province. Nearly 770 hectares of ricefields along the seacoast in Tien Hai and Thai Thuy have been flooded with seawater.

The agricultural irrigation corporations have mobilized all forces to open up drainage canals, the Lam and Tra Linh major floodgates and dozens of other floodgates to lower the water level in the ricefields. The electricity and postal services have sent hundreds of cadres to various localities to recover or reconnect broken powerlines in support of the drainage stations and to ensure thorough communication in the province. Thai Binh has also motivated the local people to help families who have suffered serious damage, to promptly overcome the aftermath of Typhoon No 6, and to stabilize life and production.

Rains, with falls from 150 to 300 mm [6 to 12 inches], have submerged as many as 36,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in Ha Nam Ninh Province. The provincial party committee and people's committee have mobilized thousands of cadres at grassroots installations to join the local people in consolidating dikes, barrages and sluices, and repairing broken telephone lines. As a result, post offices have resumed operations and communications have been reestablished. The Co Nam, Nhan Tra, Huu Bi, and Coc Thanh major water pumping stations have resumed operations properly to drain water and save the rice crop.

According to a report from correspondent Hoang Kim Binh of the Thanh Hoa radio station, the tropical depression has triggered heavy rains in the entire province of Thanh Hoa. Up to 0600 on 4 October, average rain fall in the entire province stood at from 200 to 250 mm [8 to 10 inches]. In particular, rainfall has reached 424 mm [16.96 inches] in Tinh Gia District, 393 mm [14.82 inches] in Nhu Xuan District and 352 mm [14.08 inches] in Nong Cong District. Water level in the rivers has surpassed Alarm Level I and is continuing to rise. As many as 20,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in Thanh Hoa have been inundated.

During the flash floods, assault forces participated in protecting dikes, barrages and sluices, and repairing broken or damaged portions.

In Tho Xuan, Thach Thanh, Hoang Hoa and Vinh Loc Districts, from 500 to 1,000 people have joined in inspecting and repairing broken or damaged portions of dikes and sluices. All electric pumping stations in Thanh Hoa have operated at full capacity to drain water from ricefields. The provincial military command and public security service have sent cadres to various districts to inspect and step up protection of the 10th-month rice and the control of waterlogging and floods.

According to a report from a correspondent of Ha Son Binh radio station, Typhoon No 6 brought heavy rains throughout Ha Son Binh Province, especially during the nights of 3 and 4 October, bringing rainfall up to 350 mm [14 inches]. Rainfall in Chuong My District has stood at 420 mm [16.8 inches] and has reached from 340 [13.6 inches] to 380 mm [15.2 inches] in Ung Hoa Quoc Dai, My Duc and Phu Xuyen Districts. Prolonged rains have brought the water level in the large reservoirs, including the Mieu, Quan Son, Vinh An, Dong Duong, Van Son and Phi Lai reservoirs up to 40-50 cm. They have caused difficulties to the implementation of flash flood control plans. This year, Ha Son Binh Province planted as many as 81,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. In early October, more than 20 percent of the early rice acreage entered the blossoming, or milk stage. Because of heavy rains, some 26,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in the province have been flooded. Despite prolonged rains, the provincial party committee and people's committee have begun implementing plans immediately and have mobilized all forces, means and materials to combat waterlogging to save the rice crop. All meetings, from the provincial to the village levels, have been postponed. Nearly 1,000 water pumps of various types have been used. The province has been directing the distribution of electricity to each area for drainage work. The leaders of the electricity water conservancy and industrial sectors have gone to various installations to provide assistance and guidance.

LEAFHOPPERS, PLANTHOPPERS, ARMYWORMS DESTROY RICE IN SOUTH

BK020923 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] According to a report by the Plant Protection Department, to date more than 140,000 hectares of late summer-fall and early 10th-month rice in southern provinces, especially the Mekong River delta provinces, have been destroyed by brown leafhoppers, rice planthoppers, and rice armyworms.

In Minh Hai, rice planthoppers have ravaged 90,000 hectares of rice. In Cuu Long, brown leafhoppers and rice planthoppers have demolished 36,000 hectares of rice. Meanwhile, in Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Long An, and Hau Giang, leafhoppers have appeared on patches of 10th-month rice and rice seedlings. The provinces concerned are concentrating on guiding localities and applying many uniform measures to contain and exterminate leafhoppers, preventing them from spreading. Since mid-September, the party and people's committees of Minh Hai have mobilized provincial cadres and district plant protection stations to help basic units launch leafhopper extermination campaigns. The province has used 60 mechanical sprayers, borrowed another 30 sprayers from the southern plant protection department, and sent more than 140 metric tons of insecticides to basic units to help save rice.

Aside from chemical sprays, peasants have also applied many folk methods such as using lanterns as traps and gas oil to exterminate leafhoppers. Thanks to its early detection of harmful insects, Cuu Long has sent cadres and insecticide to aid the seriously affected areas, saving most of the rice acreage attacked by leafhoppers. At present, local peasants are continuing their rice-saving efforts, ready to cope with any sudden appearance of harmful insects and diseases. Tien Giang, Hau Giang, and Long An have mobilized peasants to work with plant protection teams to successfully combat leafhoppers. The peasants in these provinces have used a combination of chemicals, vegetable insecticides, and lantern traps to exterminate harmful insects to save their rice crops.

SUHARTO ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES DAY CELEBRATION

BK051150 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpt] President Suharto has said that the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] are trusted by the people because ABRI has been able to overcome the remnants of instability and stagnation in various fields left by the earlier phase. The head of state said this in Jakarta this morning at a ceremony marking the 38th anniversary of ABRI on 5 October 1983.

The president reminded that the coming 5-year period will constitute a very decisive period for the success of the nation and the country in realizing the ideals of independence. However, history has proven that through the unity between ABRI and the people, all trials and tribulations can be fully overcome. President Suharto also touched on the role of ABRI as the stalwart of struggle:

[Begin Suharto recording] ABRI is the stalwart of struggle whose life or death are entirely dedicated to the ideals of the proclamation of independence, to Pancasila, and to the people. The people's resolve in the coming years is to continue development as a means of practicing Pancasila. In the coming years, the Indonesian people will attain a higher stage of maturity in the ideological, political, economic, social, and cultural fields within the framework of practicing Pancasila in their national development.

The Indonesian people hope that ABRI will continue to be on the people's side in entering a more mature development stage. While in the past the unity between ABRI and the people was based on a common loyalty to Pancasila -- to defend and uphold Pancasila -- in the coming years the unity between ABRI and the people will be based on the common resolve to continue the struggle to realize common ideals -- to build an Indonesian society which is progressive, just, prosperous, and everlasting, based on Pancasila. We all believe that ABRI, with their dynamic and professional character, will be successful in carrying out their tasks in the future. Such is my hope, and the hope of all Indonesian people, in greeting ABRI on the occasion of their 38th anniversary.

Be a member of ABRI loved by the people because ABRI loves the people; protect the people because ABRI do protect the people! [end recording]

BRIEFS

BRUNEI AGENCY OFFICE -- Brunei plans to set up an agency office in Jakarta, Radio Brunei said yesterday. A 4-member delegation from the sultanate diplomatic services department led by its acting head, (Haki Ahmad Kumar), left for Jakarta Tuesday for talks with Indonesian authorities. Brunei which plans to join ASEAN after independence next year also sent diplomatic officials to Bangkok last month with a view to opening of a representative office in Thailand. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Sep 83 BK]

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE -- Jakarta, Sept 26 (AFP) -- Foot and mouth disease which since last July has been rampant in Central Java, is receding after a massive government free vaccination campaign, Junior Minister of Increased Livestock and Fishery Production J.H. Hutasoit has disclosed here. The Animal Husbandry Directorate General is continuing the vaccination drive to treat 4.5 million cattle by the end of this year, involving the use of some 3 million U.S. dollars worth of mostly imported vaccines, Mr Hutasoit told newsmen yesterday after reporting developments in the case to President Suharto. The disease at its height afflicted some 13,000 cattle in just a few months spread over 27 sub-provinces. Some 200 cattle have died, been killed or slaughtered under supervision. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0657 GMT 26 Sep 83 BK]

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY VIEWS POSTPONEMENT OF REAGAN VISIT

BK051028 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan's indefinite postponement of his projected visit to the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia was only to be expected given the circumstances. The reason cited for this postponement was that several vital issues are being discussed by the U.S. Congress and that President Reagan felt that a prolonged absence would prejudice his legislative proposals. There is no doubt that the U.S. Congress is discussing several bills whose enactment into law could prove useful in President Reagan's expected attempt at reelection for another term. But it is also true that his views on most of these issues are already known and that the delicate job of restraining congressmen could be left to Reagan's subordinates. His presence in Washington may thus be useful, but certainly not indispensable for the passage of his proposals.

There is no doubt that the postponement is linked to the current unrest in Manila caused by the brutal assassination of Filipino opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Ten people have been known to have died in the disturbances and there is a definite anti-American coloration in the movement that aims at ending the 18-year old rule of President Marcos.

The JAJA or "Justice for All, Justice for Aquino" movement has gone to the extent of calling on the United States to withdraw from the Clark and Subic bases. The leaders of the movement had wanted a cancellation of the Reagan visit because they felt that Reagan's presence in Manila would be an endorsement of the Marcos regime, which they feel is implicated in the assassination of Aquino.

There is also no doubt that the U.S. Government was distressed and extremely unhappy over the Aquino assassination and there are many in Washington who feel that the Marcos Government is implicated in one way or another. There was, therefore, a need for the Reagan administration to maintain its distance so as to avoid the impression of taking sides.

There is also no doubt that the President's wife, Nancy, had a major role to play in reversing the earlier decision. The president has already been wounded once by a deranged youth and she had openly expressed her fears for the President's life.

The cancellation of the Reagan visit would have tremendous implications for the stability of the Marcos regime. President Reagan's presence in Manila would have strengthened Marcos' hand and there was press speculation that he intended to reimpose martial law. By the same token, a postponement indicates a weakness in this support, though President Marcos has stated that his [as heard] interpretation is wrong. The key factor here is that the whole atmosphere has been soured by the assassination of Aquino and that despite the appointment of a judicial commission, the serious doubts and fears raised by that assassination have not been cleared or even allayed. There has been no progress in this direction and unless this is done, the political atmosphere would remain highly charged.

What is truly tragic now is that a postponement of the Reagan visit will not help at all. It will only serve to aggravate the situation further.

MUSA HITAM ON FORTHCOMING TALKS IN U.S.

BK060819 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Malaysia and the United States have reached some agreements on the question of tin and rubber stockpiles. The deputy prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, said this follows several meetings in Washington and Bangkok under U.S.-ASEAN auspices.

Speaking to newsmen after opening a seminar for ASEAN parliamentarians in Kuala Lumpur, Datuk Musa said he will be meeting U.S. Vice President George Bush to hold further talks on these issues. He said he will be laying the groundwork for Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir's forthcoming visit to the United States. Datuk Musa hopes to establish what he calls high-level contact between the Reagan and Mahathir administrations.

While in New York, the deputy prime minister will meet some 20 leading American industrialists to brief them on investment opportunities in Malaysia.

Earlier, when opening the seminar on resources, population, and development in Kuala Lumpur, Datuk Musa said ASEAN is a good example of the new trend toward self-reliance, now apparent among developing countries. He called for greater exploitation of ASEAN resources.

SINGAPOREMELBOURNE DENIAL OF ASEAN RETALIATION PLAN CITED

BK060921 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Singapore says the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is disappointed at Australia's refusal to cosponsor a United Nations resolution on Kampuchea but has denied ASEAN is thinking of any retaliation. A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Singapore was commenting after Malaysia's news agency, BERNAMA, quoted a senior Thai Foreign Ministry official as saying ASEAN was considering moves against Australia.

Radio Australia's Singapore correspondent, Bob Wurth, says newspapers in the ASEAN region, and especially Bangkok, have spoken of retaliation, including threats to the five-power defense arrangements involving Australia and to airline agreements.

However, Wurth quotes an ASEAN diplomat as saying such measures would only be considered if Australia did not support the Kampuchea resolution, and the five ASEAN member nations knew there would be Australian backing.

ASEAN foreign ministers are to confer in the next few days on Australia's decision not to cosponsor the resolution with some 50 other countries.

Earlier this week, the Australian foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, told the United Nations General Assembly Australia did not support any approach based on continuation of the present military activity in Kampuchea. The Australian high commissioner in Singapore says Australia refused to cosponsor the ASEAN resolution simply because it contained some marginal issues which Australia could not endorse. Mr Hayden has said Australia will vote for the resolution.

REAGAN AIDE SAID TO DECRY 'UNFAIR' MEDIA COVERAGE

HK060020 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] In Washington, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said yesterday that his planned trip to the Philippines and two other Southeast Asia nations was not postponed because of security reasons, but because Congress would be in session.

One Reagan administration official told the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY that the media have been most unfair to the Manila government and President Marcos in distorting the reason for the Reagan visit postponement. It is no longer objective journalism, it is approximating a black propaganda campaign against a friendly country and people. If there ever was a country that had been unfairly treated by our press, it is the Philippines and President Marcos. Some articles are so vicious, you would think the Philippines was the enemy instead of an ally of America.

COUNTEROFFERS REJECTED AT BASE STRIKE TALKS

HK060012 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] On the strike at U.S. military bases, the talks to settle the labor strike broke down yesterday when the parties involved rejected the counteroffers presented during the meeting. The striking Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees Associations said it will return to work only if the U.S. authorities would grant them a 10 percent across-the-board pay increase. The U.S. management however is willing only to make adjustments in the wage rate it fixed earlier, including the grant of a new minimum pay hike and a cost of living allowance fixed by wage order No 2. U.S. negotiators said they will have to consult with Washington, due to the technicalities involved in the counteroffers of both sides.

MANILA MAYOR TO MEET STUDENTS TO 'DEFUSE TENSION'

HK060013 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Manila Mayor Ramon Bagatsing will meet student leaders on Saturday in a free-wheeling, no-holds-barred conference in his bid to help defuse tension in school campuses. The Bagatsing-student leader meeting was agreed upon yesterday during a luncheon meeting of the mayor with deans of student affairs of all colleges and universities in Manila. Bagatsing said that at this time dialogue is of great importance to help minimize student activism. During the meeting with the college deans, the mayor was informed that school administrations were often times infiltrated by radicals. Bagatsing said that it is more important now that he talk to the student leaders so he could advise them to police their ranks.

BUSINESSMEN WELCOME SHIFT IN MARCOS ATTITUDE

HK051354 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Oct 83 pp 1, 12

[Article by Arthur Sales: "FM Conciliatory Attitude Hailed"]

[Excerpts] Leaders of Manila's business community welcomed yesterday a shift in President Marcos' attitude from one of anger to a more conciliatory position, but cautioned that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's postponement of his Manila visit is not likely to help restore confidence in the political and economic stability of the Philippines. American businessmen operating in the Philippines, however, agreed among themselves to maintain an impartial posture and avoid political involvement in the wake of antigovernment protests over the still unsolved Aug. 21 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. Most of Manila's business leaders who were invited to Malacanang for another dialogue with the president were of the consensus that Mr Marcos had taken the right action in adopting a conciliatory attitude during the current political crisis.

Some Filipino businessmen observed that the president had exuded an aura of sincerity in dealing with the nation's business community.

Most of the nation's businessmen who were at the Malacanang meeting refused to be quoted, but Alfredo Montelibano Sr, president of the Chamber of Natural Resources of the Philippines, said that the president's last conference was "a sincere assertion of leadership" and "establishes his total control of the situation."

While the political opposition seemed to be gratified at the postponement of Reagan's visit to the Philippines in November, certain sectors said that Reagan's decision would be interpreted as a loss of confidence in the Philippines. As a matter of fact, a Foreign Ministry official said the White House announcement was "something of a shock."

In other press statements, Luciano Salazar of the Makati Commercial Estates Association, and Fred Hagedorn III of the Makati Commercial Center Association, called on business leaders to respond to President Marcos' call for nonviolence and sobriety in conducting demonstrations and rallies in the suburban city.

Salazar and Hagedorn said they would ask Ayala Corp., which operates the Makati commercial center, to make the Ayala triangle on Makati Ave. available for peaceful demonstrations.

The two Makati officers also called on owners and administrators of buildings in Makati to adopt security measures so that objects likely to cause injuries to participants in rallies are not thrown out of windows.

The two Makati associations were also grateful to President Marcos for his hands-off policy in dealing with peaceful demonstrations and rallies in Makati.

CENTRAL BANK DEVALUES PESO 21.4 PERCENT

OWO51025 Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct. 5 (AFP) -- The Philippine Central Bank today devalued the peso 21.4 percent against the U.S. dollar as it reported a sharply worsening balance-of-payments situation. The new rate is 14 pesos to one U.S. dollar compared to the earlier rate of 11-1. Earlier Central Bank sources had said that the devaluation would be 30 percent.

The surprise move was announced by bank Senior Deputy Governor Gabriel Singson, who was formally reporting to President Ferdinand Marcos in the absence of Governor Jaime Laya.

"The large adjustment in the peso exchange rate was necessary due mainly to the large balance-of-payment [BOP] deficit in the third quarter of 1983, the continued strength of the U.S. dollar, increased speculation against the peso and the need to further prevent further erosion in the international reserve," he said.

Mr Singson said the large deficit also pointed to continued speculation against the peso "to the extent that businesses were advancing imports and delaying exports proceeds. The existing tightness in the international capital markets makes it difficult to obtain new financing from abroad," he added. Observers noted that the hefty devaluation was likely to assist Philippine exports, severely hit by the recent recession.

"The new peso rate will benefit all exporters, particularly coconut (the main export), sugar, [word indistinct], electronics and garment industries," Mr Singson maintained. Philippine exports, he said, "had recovered significantly since the June depreciation of the peso and, with the upturn in the world economy ... an improvement in the value of the peso is expected to follow with the improvement in the BOP."

He also admitted that "some amount of capital flight" could also be seen from the increased (?peso black market) rate "in recent weeks."

Mr Singson said that should the central bank and the banking system continue "to finance further deficits in the balance of payments," then the country's reserves would be seriously eroded.

Marcos Issues Directives

HK052357 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday issued directives to soften the economic effects of the increase in the guiding exchange rate of the peso to the U.S. dollar. The president acted in the wake of the surge in the currency market of the exchange rate to 14 peso to the dollar from the previous rate of 11.

The peso was allowed to freely seek its own level in currency transactions beginning yesterday morning, after the International Monetary Fund asked for drastic financial reforms as a condition for granting standby credit to the Philippines to help it meet its balance of payments deficit. The IMF credit line was considered essential in the rescheduling of outstanding Philippine loans with various international financial institutions.

The president directed the reactivation of the special Cabinet committee on price adjustments, headed by Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, to ensure against sudden and unreasonable price increases in commodities. The chief executive also ordered an account of all profiteers and hoarders, in line with the government's get-tough policy against economic saboteurs.

The president also announced he will convene a special meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow in Malacanang to assess the implications of the new exchange rate. The Cabinet meeting will take up measures to cushion the impact on the economy of the new peso-dollar exchange. He also directed Labor Minister Blas Ople and Budget Minister Manuel Alba to study the impact on wages in the private and government sectors, and make the necessary recommendations on possible wage adjustments.

President Marcos also ordered Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco and Food Minister Tancianco to submit an updated report on the supply of cereal.

Before issuing the directives, President Marcos met with a group of Makati businessmen, headed by Enrique Zobel. They discussed the latest economic developments and other national issues. Zobel denied reports that his business group was among those agitating that President Marcos step down. On the contrary, Zobel stressed that he is supporting the leadership of President Marcos. He said it is not wise to change leaders during a crisis.

U.S., JAPAN LINKED TO DESTABILIZATION EFFORT

OW060533 Hong Kong AFP in English 0429 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Manila, Oct 6 (AFP) -- A local daily today said American and Japanese multinational firms had joined forces in a conspiracy, encouraged by their governments and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to destabilize the Philippines.

The English-language METRO MANILA TIMES, owned and published by a group identified with President Ferdinand Marcos, said a "very reliable source" told the paper that "foreign entities" had "long been involved in a program to bring down the present government."

The publication of the exclusive report came one day after the Central Bank announced a 21.4 [percent] devaluation of the peso, which now stands at 14 to the U.S. dollar, as part of austerity measures required for the approval of crucial new IMF loans.

The daily said the "conspiracy" included a program to squeeze the economy through conditions and restrictions imposed by lending institutions on the Marcos government -- an obvious reference to the devaluation.

Prime Minister and concurrent Finance Minister Cesar Virata and Central Bank governor Jaime Laya lead a panel now conferring with IMF officials in Washington for the new loan to help solve a soaring balance-of-payment deficit. The deficit stood at \$1.362 billion after the third quarter of 1983.

It leaped by \$800 million from the midyear level, surprising economic observers who predicted a one billion total for all of 1983 and embarrassing officials who said the year-end figure would only be around \$600 million.

Apart from the devaluation, which was implemented yesterday before it was formally announced, Central Bank sources said other possible austerity measures are tighter credit, higher interest rates and further curbs on imports and foreign-exchange outflow.

The TIMES said the conspiring firms, which it declined to name, were "buying time" until the August 21 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, which they used as an "excuse" to "finally put the lid on their promised assistance."

The support pledged by U.S. and Japanese trade missions never came and foreign loan releases were cancelled even if the loans had already been approved and committed, said the daily.

U.S. and Japanese banks "drastically cancelled their commitments" to their Philippine affiliates after the Aquino murder, disrupting the operations of local banks, it added in the article written by economic reporter Ed Malay.

The foreign interests are eyeing the country's rich natural resources and are out to reestablish business monopolies in the country, said the daily.

The daily is published by a group led by well-known journalist Kerima Polotan-Tuvera, wife of top presidential assistant Juan Tuvera.

AQUINO ESCORT TALKS TO FACT-FINDING COMMISSION

OW051343 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] One of the soldiers who escorted former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr down the tunnel ramp last 21 August today talked to the fact-finding commission. In a closed-door interview by Commission General Counsel Rustico Nazareno, Sergeant (Anufa de Mesa) said he saw Rolando Galman shoot Aquino in the head. Sergeant (de Mesa's) statement affirming the written statement submitted earlier by Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] Chief General Prospero Olivas was bared later to the media by attorney Nazareno.

In his statement, (De Mesa) claimed he was on the left side of Aquino while they were walking toward an Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] waiting van, and he was the one who warded off the hand of the man at his back who was directly pointing a gun on Aquino's head after a shot was fired. The other security escorts, who were summoned by the commission were Constable First Class (Mario Lazaga), Sergeant (Claro Lag), Constable First Class (Loero) Moreno, and 2d Lieutenant (Cruz) Castro.

PRIVATE FINANCING OF AQUINO PROBE PROPOSED

HK051458 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Oct 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Assemblyman Felimon Fernandez (Pusyon Bisaya), new member of the commission investigating the assassination of former Sen Benigno S. Aquino Jr., proposed yesterday the tapping of the private sector for financial assistance to make the commission "a more independent fact-finding body."

"If the body can get financial support from the private sector, it can go places, conduct an exhaustive probe, and assert its independence," Fernandez said in an interview.

He said the P2-million budget allotted by the government is inadequate for an extensive and thorough investigation of the assassination.

Other developments:

1. The commission will ask Maj Gen Prospero Olivas, Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] chief, and Brig Gen Luther Custodio, former Aviation Security Command (Avsecom) chief, to testify on Monday as the fact-finding body resumes its public hearings at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC).

Commission General Counsel Rustico V. Nazareno said Olivas and Custodio will testify ahead of the experts of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) "to get the testimonial evidence on the killing of the former senator."

2. Fernandez said he will ask the commission to subpoena Gen Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, "if the Olivas report submitted to the fact-finding body does not contain the intelligence reports announced by President Marcos."

Fernandez was referring to the intelligence report given by Rosendo Cawigan, former Aquino bodyguard turned military agent, that the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) plotted Aquino's assassination, and that Rolando Galman, the alleged assassin, was a communist guerilla commander.

3. Custodio said he will tell everything about the security measures adopted by the military during Aquino's arrival when he testifies before the commission.

Interviewed before he met with Nazareno in a closed-door conference at the Pugadlawin officer club at Villamor Air Base in Pasay City, Custodio said more than 30 men were deployed at the arrival area of the Manila International Airport (MIA) when Aquino landed in from Taipei last Aug. 21. Custodio was represented by his lawyer, Rodolfo U. Jimenez.

4. The commission may request Japanese journalist Kiyoshi Wakamiya to make a deposition (statement through an investigator) if he cannot testify personally before the body.

Wakamiya had said he was an eyewitness not only to Aquino's assassination, but also to the assassination of the alleged assassin.

5. Lawyer Pedro G. Peralta, a member of the La Union chapter of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP), entered his appearance before the commission as Aquino's counsel.

Peralta said he was a "kumpadre" of the late senator and he does not need any consent from the Aquino family because his appearance is as "Aquino's next friend." It was not known immediately whether Peralta's appearance as counsel was accepted by the commission.

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